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1:35

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Q-1 The Pala dynasty was founded by Gopala in the 5th century AD. Palas ruled the eastern India including Bengal, Assam (Prajjyotishpur). They were important patrons of Buddhist art.

Contribution of Pala dynasty:-

1. Pala school of sculpture in Nalanda:-
   → Perfected in Bronze idol making
   → patronized Vajrayana Buddhism idols of Tara, Mahamayuri etc found

2. Miniature School of Painting:
   → made lovely figures
   → painting related to Buddhist previous Birth (Jatakas)
   → Painting on Palm leaves, vellum leaves
   Painters → Dhiman and his son Vitapale

3. Patronized Nalanda = a mahavihara
   → Subjects related to vajrayana like

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Tantrism, psychology etc taught

- DINNAGA, DHARAMPALA as heads of university
- Pala ruler Dharmpala granted 5 villages endowment for maintainance of Nalanda

4. Dharmpala established Vikramshila university to promote Vajrayana Buddhism.

- Female diety worship and sculpting done

5 Mahipala I : constructed huge no. of Stupas in eastern India
constructing material used was terracotta, Bricks.

6. Pali language and Prakrit flourished as well in literature

Thus Palas were the one of the last great patrons of Buddhism

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(2) Adi shankaracharya was born in 1st century CE in Kaladi, Kerala. He was propounder of Advaita tradition (non-dualistic or Monistic)

Role of Adi shankaracharya in reinventing Hinduism :-

1) Entered into debate with various scholars on Bhagvatism and won over them

2) established Maths in 4 corners of country to preach monist ideology

Badrinath	Puri
dwarka	karnatak

3) wrote commentaries on vedas, and ~~shree~~ vedanta, upnishads

4) Advaita ideology :- Atman and Brahm are one and not dissimilar

5) considered that knowledge is the main path to attain salvation.

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6) Adi shankaracharya considered vedas as books of wisdom. He sanctioned the truthfulness of Varnashrama.

7) Shankaracharya = considered Brahma without any attributes.

8) He was guiding inspiration of many Bhakti saints (Nayanmars and Alvars) eg: Kabir etc.

9) He himself was a worshipper of SHIVA and popularised hymns sung to Shiva

Thus many ideologies were propounded after his footsteps like Vishista-advaita of Ramanuja or the qualified-monism.

His legacy continued through vedanta and Hinduism as subsumed in Bhakti movement.

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Q-3 The British empire employed techniques like free trade, expansion of railways etc to provide a misguided notion of welfare of India, and ruled for 200 years.

Colonial forest policies:-

1) Reserved forests (1901, 1935) :-

a) grazing made illegal
b) collecting minor forest produce and it's trade made criminal act

Effect :- The repressive laws were for

contracting raw material (wood, timber etc)

for a semi-industrialised industrial revolution

2) The Permanent land settlement, modified ownership of community assets

→ leads to deforestation, and loss of livelihood to tribals

3) The Ban of shifting cultivation in many

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areas, made sustainability of local people difficult.

→ Banned to limit mobility of cultivators to effectively tax them.

4) huge amount of tax on peasants and tribals (also led to revolts like Nankaberia, chuar uprising)

5) influx of christian missionaries - to educate people/tribals etc create suspicion in minds of people

All these policies led to → Ecological imperialism

↓ loss of tribal culture

higher economic burden on peasents

more vulnerability against famines etc

It led to huge tribal uprisings for TRIBAL AUTONOMY as well as control over RESOURCES.

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4 The Non-Alignment movement (NAM) evolved post-Bandung conference in collaboration with all the 3rd world countries like India, Africa, thailand etc

The Panchsheel were India's (5) top guiding steps to tackle foreign relations adversity to establish peace.

Their role in maneuvering cold war

1. PANCHSHEEL Policies guided at promoting rule based order.

a. respect for each others territorial integrity

b. mutual solution to a problem through cooperation and coordination

c. Mutual peace to be maintained

d. No act of transgression or agression towards each other

e. Mutual respect for each other's sovereignty

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② The NAM Role :-

a. National interest prioritized over Block Politics

b. Interest Based collaboration/cooperation with the 2 blocks (US, USSR)

c. Not to be in military partnership involving the 2 Blocks

Both (NAM and Panchsheel) helped in

1. Protecting sovereignity
2) Protecting and maintaing STRATEGIC AUTONOMY
3. Balancing Relations with ② countries having mutually adverse relationship
4. Helped India in her future endeavours
   eg: Russia - defence partnership
   USA - economic & technological partnership
5. enforced Solidarity among 3rd world countries

However with rise of Multipolar world, and a rise of belligerent China, the strategies of NAM and Panchsheel still stands the test to time.

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6. Triple dip La-Nina is the phenomena where La-Nina enters the 3rd year or the 3rd winter.

La Nina : Is the unusual occurence of cold water near coast of Peru (Eastern) or the Peruvian current.

IMPACTS ON DIFFERENT REGIONS :-

1. On India :→ strengthens Monsoons in India
↓
high annual rainfall

2. On ~~China~~ Australia :- floods in ~~China~~ Australia due to strengthening of MONSOON

3. On ~~Australia~~ China - ~~Australia~~ China remains dry (drought) less precipitation

4. On Peruvian coast :- huge upwelling
↓ → enhanced fish production
fishing industry collapses due to high production and price weakening

5/ ~~Australia~~ :-

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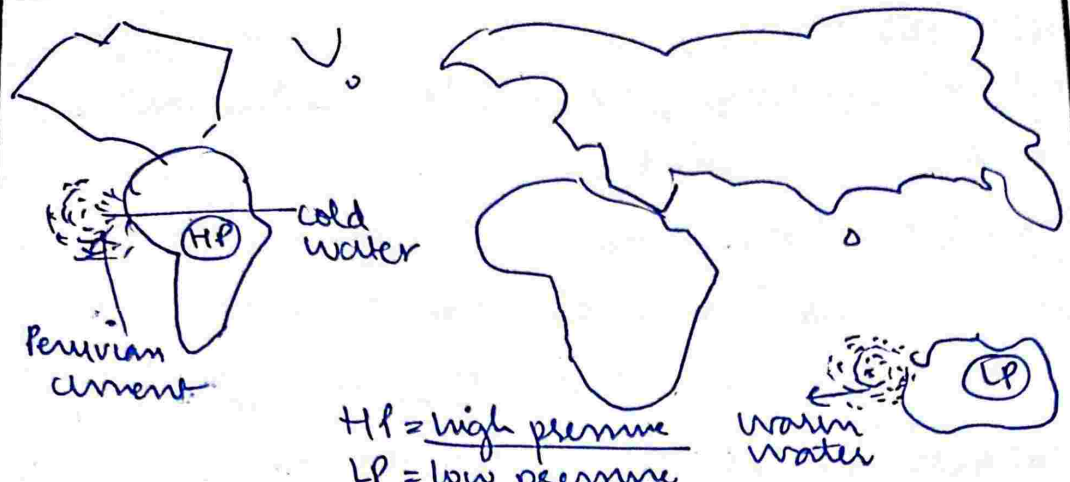

HP = high pressure
LP = low pressure

low pressure condition = high rainfall in Australia (leading floods)
on western coast of Australia

Thus La-Nina changes Monsoonal flow
It however has not been proved to have direct linkages with Monsoon.

Many La-Nina Years India has received below average rainfall

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(*) Hydropower is the energy generation through running / store water from a river or dam. It's share in total energy mix of India is 6%.

Hydropower advantages

1. low carbon emission compared to fossil fuels
2. many alternatives → Run of the river / dam/ reservoir
   ⇓
   multiple benefits ÷ Energy + irrigation (food/water security)
3. Reduces import dependency on coal/oil
   Reduces current account deficit.
4. Renewable source of energy

However it's share is less because :-

1. Location specific ÷ high speed flowing rivers needed for such project

Uttarakhand = > 70% of all hydropower generation

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2. Transmission and distribution charges high

3. Not a complete alternative to fossil fuel as still generate CO_2 during construction, operation

4. affects Marine / River Biodiversity
increases temperature of water in river

5. High ACST charges (15%)
as compared to US (<10%)

6. systemic deficiencies → land allocation
→ environmental clearance issues

7. Displacement due to development leads to stalled projects
eg: Polavaram dam in Godavari

8. Climate change is affecting the River flow, sudden course change, huge silt deposition etc create problem

As this leads to low share of hydro power. However, new alternatives like ethanol Biofuels should be, can be used as supplements to hydro power.

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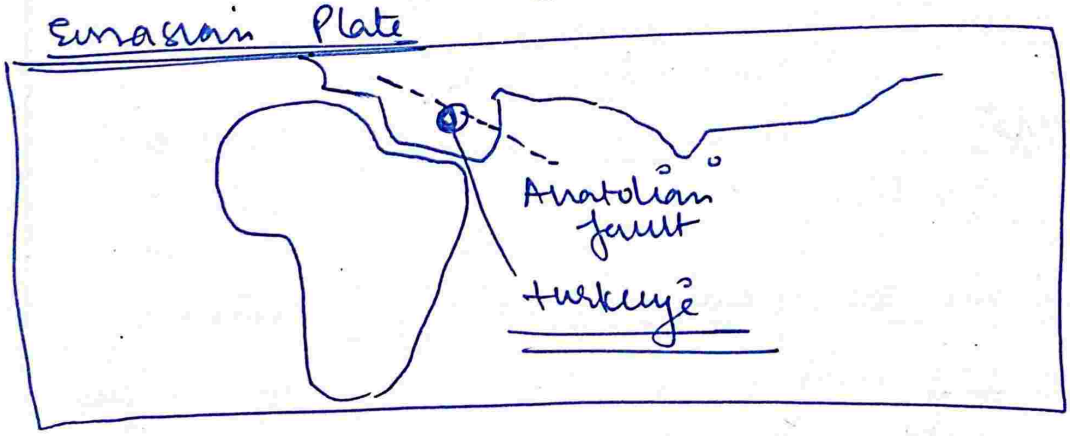
(3) Seismic gap refers to the gap in the crustal portion on which continents rest.

The Turkiye earthquake was due to location-specific gap (seismic gap) on which Turkiye is a continent rest.

It is a fault in crustal plain along with (2) crustal plates slide past one another and produce vibrations due to sudden release of energy along the fault

Turkiye - Rests on ANATOLIAN FAULT that separates Middle east (Plate) from Eurasian Plate



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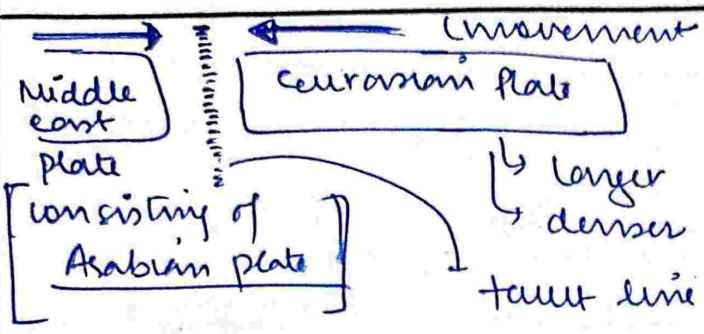

Reason Behind severity of earthquake :-

1) high vulnerability of population
   eg: higher density population

2) high rise building - causing chain events (one demolition after other)

3) topography of place → fault lines
   → river system

eg: Joshimath → surrounded by rivers
   - North - Alaknanda
   - South - dhauli ganga
   - East - karmanasa
   - west - dhamkale

   Sits on Vaikrita fault

4) hypocenter at lower depth - causes huge vibrations.

seismic susceptible infrastructure, disaster proofing and early warning are the refuges to avoid destruction

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(9) Marriage is defined as the union of (2) individuals of heterogeneous gender, who come together to rear child and foster economic cooperation.

Recent trend in marriages :-

1. Rise in age of marriage among males and females

2. Love marriages) inter-caste marriages as well as inter-religion marriages on rise

3. Live in relationships - have reduced universality of marriage
Recognised as legal by supreme court

4. Marriage not only for procreation, now it is for Romantic love and lifelong companionship.

5. Rise in cases of DIVORCE, single parent, same sex marriage.

6. Dating, pre-marital sex not a taboo now

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ISSUE OF SAME-SEX MARRIAGE :-

1. to bring gender neutrality in personal laws relating to marriage, divorce, adoption

2. To reduce victimization of same-sex couples

3. protect their Right to life, freedom of choice and Right to love and care

4. To reduce criminalising of same-sex marriage taking toll on their socio-economic development.

5. Homosexuality - decriminalised in Navtej Sing Johar case.

6. To promote advancement and welfare of such sections of society

Increasing public awareness and legal frameworks are necessary to protect the rights of same-sex couples

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(10) Mental well-being refers to a person's psychological capability to perceive environment and able to cope up with it to carry on a meaningful life.

Lancet studies indicate India has one of highest burden of mentally ill people.

Factors affecting mental well-being

1. higher urbanisation and industrialisation leading to high modernity

→ cause stress, anger, dissatisfaction, work pressure, alienation, poor pay etc. take toll on mental well being

2. family issues
- alcoholism + low moral support
- violence
- broken family + lack of love and warmth

3. Individual nature
- → drugs
- → social pressure

4. situations
- disasters
- social ostracisation
- discrimination / stereotype and prejudice ⇒ labelling

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5. high technology usage → alienation from self

social media → expectations, comparisons → cause dissatisfaction from life

6. genetics
- family history
- diseases etc.
- depression

challanges in achieving sound mental healthcare

1. lack of gender segregated data on patients (mentally ill)
2. lack of comprehensive scheme for identification of mentally ill.
3. Poor awareness in people → do not pay heed to mental problems
4. much mentally ills are in rural areas — beggary & destitution
5. lack of state sponsored asylums with no minimum standards.
6. families tend to hide mental disability
7. social taboo and stigmatisation

Thus initiatives like Mental healthcare Act should be revamped to suit needs and data driven policy should be adopted

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(11) Numismatic refers to study of coinage.
Many dynasties have introduced their specific coins in India for trading as well as authority declaration.

Coins are basically used as medium of exchange

Stages of numismatics :-

1) Indus valley :- 2x2 rich plaques use for trade
made of steattite, Agate, chert etc

2) Mahajanapadas : punch marked COINS
- symbols of Bull, elephants etc
- Magadha coins were most circulated
- uniform in weight and content
- different shapes and sizes

made of copper, Bronze etc

3) Mauryan age COINS :- Arthashastra mentions 4 types of coins
→ Rupyarupa (silver coin)
– suvarnarupa (gold coin)

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tamrasarupa (copper coin)
seesarupa (lead coins)
- They were punchmarked (called "Rattis")

5) GUPTA age coin :- • Brahmi script used
- King making obligation to goddess Saraswati
- King playing veena
- huge gold coins

4) INDO GREEKS COIN / KUSHANA COINS > bust of ruler with beginning year along with Name of ruler
- gave important details about ruler

6) HARSHAVARDHAN COINS - peacock motif
gold, silver, potin coins used

7) Satvahana coins - Buddhist element
ship motif (yagna shri satkarni)
chaityas, stupas
ujjani symbol (4 circles at ends of cross)

8) Delhi sultanate coins - Name and date of Birth of ruler
Name of mint also ascribed
Date as per Hijri calendar
No religious

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9) Vijayanagara coin → gandabherunda coin
huge gold coin ↓ gold coin = PON, TONNU

10) Mughal coin → dini-i-ilahi coin
silver (rupya) ↓ silver / GOLD / POTIN coins
copper (dam) Shahanshah coin = 10 rupees
(from sher shah suri's coinage)

COINS HELP IN UNDERSTANDING HISTORY :-

1) provide insight about ruler and their appearance, reigning year, date of birth (Kushana, delhi sultans, Indo Scythians)

2 display tolerance to religions of others
eg: Akbar Ram-Sita coin
kushana = hindu gods along with greek gods

3. explain dynamics of trade
gold coin = trade huge (inflow of gold)
chip money = inter-national / regional trade

4. learn about activities like hoarding, leisure activity eg: gupta king playing veena
chola king making free obligation

Thus coin help in reconstructing history through various information

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(12) Dr BR Ambedkar was the face of Dalits in the pre-independence period. He played an important role in Raising Dalit consciousness and mobilisation

BR Ambedkar contribution to Dalit Rights :-

1. Mahad satyagraha - drank water from chawdar tank. broke caste discrimination

2. Burnt manusmriti as a sign to not live under bondage

3. appealed before simon commission for
   - reserved electorate
   - separate electorate

   Dalits as POLITICAL MINORITY

4. Found Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha with motto Organise, agitate and motivate to bring into light problems of Dalits.

5. Called untouchability as a CRIME

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However his contributions in other fields are also worth notable :-

1. formation of Indian labour party :- to work collaboratively for upliftment of all disadvantaged sections (not just Dalits)

2. headed the Drafting committee and piloted the constitution

3 took part in powerful debates in constituent assembly and debated on emergency powers etc.

4. He took active part in ransacking Constitutions all over world to provide basics to Indian constitution.

5. He also tried to reform Hinduism through support of all castes

6. He vied for Industrialisation and

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technical education

He gave slogan - More men, more machinery, more civilization

7. He favoured education for disadvantaged sections alongside for GIRLS and WOMEN.

8. He evolved Nava Yana Buddhism to create original concept of class-struggle

9. He also established the peasant-workers Party to foster cooperation as well as upliftment of peasants and workers.

10. He showed way of constitutional struggle for extracting benefits out of colonial rule.

Embarking on ardous journey to frame constitution, Ambedkar's contribution gave him name of modern Manu.

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(13) ~~The failure of August offer led to Individual Satyagraha which ...~~

The civil disobedience movement (CDM) started with the DANDI MARCH, and further carried forward during the round table conferences (1930-34). It was finally disbandered after the severe government supression

Unique character of CDM :-

1) Salt was taken as the launch point for mobilisation
   had no divisive element like the no rent campaign
2) Salt making in coastal areas were taken out
3) Military style SIBIRAMS in Andhra Pradesh to mobilize people
4) Desambritisation campaign among tribals
5) New comers in politics eg: Ambika Kant Sinha (Bihar)

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Regional expansion of CDM

1) Tamil Nadu - Cheolai Nili strike by C. Rajagopalachari

2. Andhra Pradesh - Kamma, Reddi peasants mobilised through sibirams.
Salt making in godavari, guntur, krishna valley

3. Bihar - Champaran, Saran
↳ salt made in Nakhas pond.

4. Kerala - K Kellappan led Vaikom satyagraha

5. tribal belt → Rani Gaidinliu
→ Haipou Zadonang ! heraka cult

6. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central province
forest laws defied
illegal grazing of livestocks
timber collection

7. Orissa - Gopabandhu Chaudhari mobilisation in Cuttack, puri, Balasore

New mobilisation techniques :-

1) No rent campaign in UP - Agra
- Bareilly

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2. Raid at Dharasana by Imam sahab, Sarojini Naidu

3. huge industrial unrest at Sholapur

4. Court boycotted - Panchayats dispensed justice

5. government servants can resign

6. Decline of Honours and responsibilities

7. No tax Campaign

8. liquor shops picketed, Cloth boycotted (huge revenue dip to colonial government)

9. New schools sprang up - Kashi Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidyapeeth, Jamia Millia (many students enrolled)

10. Khadi was popularised.

Thus civil disobedience movement was a watershed in Indian freedom struggle.

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(14) India's coastal region witness sinking Islands eg: Bangaram Atoll in Lakshadweep Ashtamudi lake in Kerala.

The causes behind sinking Island are :-

1. huge drawdown of water from ground causing sinking (eg: Joshimath subsidence)

2. flash floods and cloudbursts in western ghats

3. huge pressure on lands - construction, drilling

4. greater infrastructural development in highly eco-sensitive zones of western ghats (eg: Silverline Metro project of Kerala)

5. deforestation - causing huge soil erosion and soil loosening.

6. frequent land slide acts a cause as well as consequence [due to excessive mechanical weathering]

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The IIT Bombay study reveals that Bombay island is sinking at rate of 2mm/year.

~~Possible implic~~

7) Mining, drilling, dynamite blasting of mountains (western-eastern ghats)
(eg: Bauxite/uranium mining in Nallamala)

Possible implications for Nation

1. disaster frequency increased — huge financial system required to avert it

2. create a cycle of low development, high social cost, low human resource

3. destruction of natural ecosystem - affect supply chain, infrastructural development

4. Reduced state capacity to cope up leading to debt and bankruptcy

5. lag behind sustainable development goals

6. Reduce import-export, availability of raw material, food insecurity etc

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Possible implication for Island communities

1. increased vulnerability to disaster
India's 40% population live in 100km vicinity of coast

2. increased loss of life, socio-economic savings, poverty, inequality

3. lack of access over natural resources, affect community rights of tribals in Islands

4. food insecurity, water insecurity and displacement lead to marginalisation

5. loss of livelihood, livestocks, etc to compound the sufferings.

Thus Coastal hazard vulnerability map by INCOIS along with Nature based solutions like natural forest regeneration & limiting infrastructure would help to reduce the severity of sinking land

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(15) Tourism is a journey taken for leisure and entertainment. It is a source of foreign exchange. Tourism for Natural ecosystem is popular.

Region specific constraints for tourism

1. Himalayan Region
   - still evolving / weak-unconsolidated Sediments
   - Plastic pollution (Shimla, dharamshala)
   - huge pressure on natural resources

Uttarakhand, Jammu } = Railway construction to increase connectivity mobility etc

eg: Haridwar-Kanpraya Railway line

Religious tourism - char dham pariyojana

2. North-east region →
   1) interference with traditional rights of tribals and indigenous population
   2) leading to detribalisation and

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seepage of ills of technology/urban society like smoking etc on tribals

3) weak connectivity to north-east region

4) political instability - border clashes (Assam - arunachal) leads to broken law and order situation.

5) Religious sites → Vaishno devi
— Mahakal (Ujjain)

- stampede taking lives
- low administrative preparedness to handle pilgrims

6) Cross-country tourism

INDO-NEPAL = Poor connectivity
= geopolitical tensions
(Border disputes (Kalapani etc)

INDO-MYANMAR = Poor connectivity
= Chaotic political situation
⇓
negligible religious tourism - despite "Buddhism" sites presence.

INDO-BHUTAN = restrictive due to excessive environmentalism

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Other constraints

1) Poor infrastructure development → Road, Rail etc

2) informal hospitality industry
guides, Hotels, lodges etc

3) violence on international tourists
[rape, murder, looting common]

Apart from this - huge waste generation by tourist activities.

Thus the need of the time is to understand responsibility.

Bharat darshan trains - should be used to push increased tourism and it should be converged with schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

" TAKE NOTHING BUT PHOTOGRAPH
KEEP NOTHING BUT MEMORIES
LEAVE NOTHING BUT FOOTSTEPS "

Sustainable tourism is the need of hour

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(16) Sustainable soil management refers to the practices that help in maintaining fertility of soil, and its properties like infiltration, nutrient cycling etc

A practice is sustainable if it does not create any waste / ill effects on a long run.

Importance of soil for ecosystem :-

1. Acts as a sink of carbon
2. holds water in form of underground aquifers
3. maintains ecosystem balance through symbiotic existence of crop - microbes
4. Provides sustainable forests ecosystem
5. service to human through crop production
6. helps in absorption of excess Rainwater
7. maintains Nutrient cycle
   - Nitrogen cycle
   - Sulphur cycle

   (sedimentary cycles)

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8) sources of minerals, rocks etc.

significance of sustainable soil management

1. Maintain Ecosystem balance
   crop production, forest regeneration
2. food security and water security
3. carbon cycle regulation [soil, a sink of carbon]
4. To increase agricultural productivity and double farmer's income
5. fodder feed for livestock
6. To limit desertification, drought and infertility through land reclamation practices
7. to reduce bioaccumulation and leaching of pollutants in soil - passing to food chain
8. to protect habitat and bio diversity
   insects, rodents, microbes, plants, trees

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9) to reduce soil erosion, soil runoff, fertilizer runoff etc.

10) to increase permeability and drainage of soil = reduces intensity of flood.

11) organic and natural farming practices

case studies

1) Banni grasslands → restoration through community effort

2) Sahel region Africa → GREAT WALL initiative

3) Bengal = Bioshield to protect agri-field for desertification

Initiatives

1) Bonn climate challenge (India = 21 million hectare land restoration)

2) large area certification for organic farming

3) ZBNF (Zero Budget Natural farming)

Thus soil should be conserved, as it is the Basic requirement for survival

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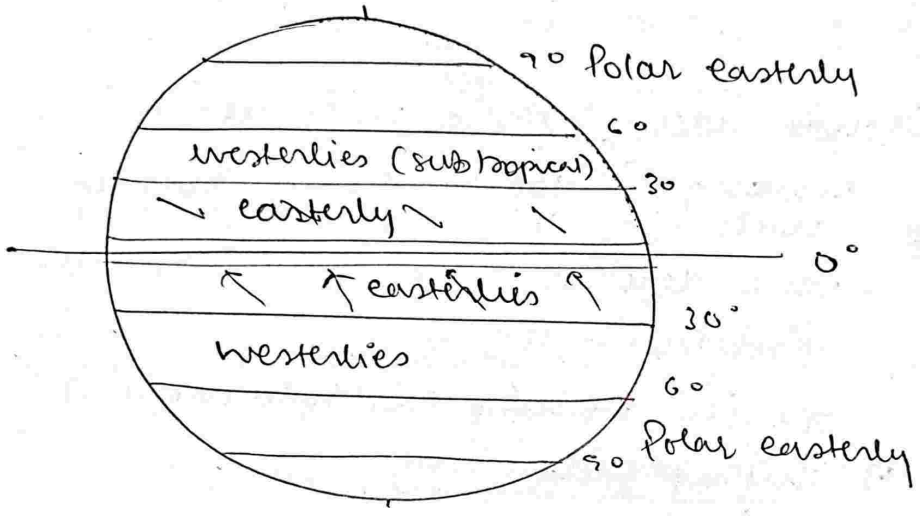
(P7) Jet streams are belts of air in the upper atmosphere. They are planetary winds constantly flowing under effect of CORIOLIS FORCE and earth's rotation, from west to east direction

JET STREAMS



Role in climate of INDIA

1. The MONSOON PHENOMENA : seasonal reversal of wind.

→ the S-W trade winds blowing from southern hemisphere cross the

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equator to blow in northern hemisphere

- However they are obstructed by Coriolis force and get deflect to south-west direction

[Maritime tropical jet stream (40°-60°) crosses equator to blow south-westerly]

⇓

Cause for the burst of monsoon in India

2. The WESTERN DISTURBANCES :-

The westerlies jet streams steers extra tropical cyclones in winter season in India by taking moisture from Caspian and Mediterranean seas

3. The tropical cyclone & monsoon depressions

The easterly jet streams steers tropical cyclone in Bay of Bengal

The path of these cyclones are the areas of highest rainfall

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ROLE IN WORLD CLIMATE

1. The jet streams - steer cyclonic depressions in British type climate (high cyclonic activity)

2. influence movement of ocean water through salinity and temperature difference

Thus Jet stream help in stabilizing climate of India and world

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(18) Slums are dilapidated dwellings characterized by narrow streets, lack of ventilation, lack of basic facilities, common land for recreation, made up of scrap metals etc.

It is characterised by poverty and inequalities

Factors responsible for formation of slums

1. migration from rural areas in search of employment

2. Under urbanisation - lack of housing access at affordable rates, no basic facilities

3. Over urbanisation — employment > Industrialization
reduces wages
poverty
increases slum dwellings

4. Poor capacity of municipalities to provide drainage, clean water, electricity, etc.

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5. Population in urban areas greater than carrying capacity of city

6. demand for – House help, washermen daily wage labourer in posh urban area – increase slum settlement in poor areas

" POVERTY OF VILLAGE IS CARRIED IN CITY THROUGH SLUM "

Need to revamp IN SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT

1. low focus on generation of resources for slum redevelopment

2. lack of coordination with agencies of Municipal corporation etc

3. low private participation causing financial overload and indiscipline

4. need to focus of capacity building of slum dwellers and not just replace/displace slums

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Thus there is a need to :-

1) robust institutional mechanism to coordinate construction, development agencies with state

2) slum dwellers should be trained and provided with livelihood.

3) Require convergence with other schemes like — PM awas Yojana Swachh Bharat Mission, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, MNREGA

4) Protect Right to life as well as Right to livelihood of slum dwellers.

5) creation of community property resources like parks, schools, walking pavements

All this would help in creating a viable infrastructure for slum dwellers and they can be participants in their own development.

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(19) Poverty is the lack of economic scale to survive a life without access to any resource.

Whereas environment degradation is the ~~deg~~ downgrading of our natural resources like air, water, soil.

Relationship between Poverty and environmental degradation

I: ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION REINFORCES POVERTY "

1. Poverty – slum formation – degrades environment
2. Poor more vulnerable to environment degradation

   eg:- Tribals in forest affected by invasive species

2. Poverty leads to inequal access to environment products
3. food security and water security affected

   (low cattle productivity) example

   (eg: latur in Maharashtra)

   women have to walk and collect water

   NITI AYOG = women walk (1400 km/year) on average to collect water

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Poverty also leads to environment degradation

1) eg:- lack of clean fuel for cooking compels to use wood — causes smoke, release carbon

unavailability of
- finances
- societal networks
- access to credit
- access to government policy
- low voice in government institutions

affect poor people ability to

1) cope up with natural disasters (eg: flood)
2) sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction
3) suffer loss of lives / cattles.

Thus it is high time to target poverty reduction :-

1. increasing capacity of poor people through

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

training and motivation, it will make them economically self sufficient

2. innovative solution
   eg:- waste recycling industry
   handicrafts out of waste industry
   (in Dharavi slums)

3. good and sustainable housing to reduce slum proliferation

4. Provide access to basic resources like
   drinking water, food, health services
   reduce dependency on unsustainable practices like →
   a) ~~opencast mining~~ (Rat hole mining)
   b) shifting cultivation

5. Provide employment and livelihood opportunities

Thus nature based solutions needs to be institutionalised to remove poverty and protect environment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(20) Globalisation refers to integration of world economies through cross-border mobilisation of people goods and services

Religion is a system of belief and practices that unite people into a moral community.

Relation between globalisation and Religion :-

1) Increasing secularism - that is religion is receeding from public sphere eg: colleges, canteens etc have no religious restriction

2) Reduced attendance of people in temples and religious institutions (churches)

3) Belief without Belonging → people not going temples/churches for worship but have belief in GOD

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4) Religion has modified itself according to modernity

eg: • Abortion in christianity religion accepted now

• child marriage (sexual purity) now not common in India

5) Religion a private concern of individual one has freedom to follow / convert to other religion.

6) People are not less motivated to follow religious identity.

eg: IT culture in Bangalore.

However there has been rise in religious consciousness :-

A) fear of religion disappearance and increasing secularism creating void and loss of identity among people. This leads to -:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) increasing allegiance to Religion
(Rise in pilgrimage to Amarnath, Kedarnath)

2) increased presence of religion in public sphere causing violence eg: Delhi Riots (2020)

3) Narrow religious sentiments – increased communalism :- Religious polarisation to get votes

Identity Politics

4) Religious revivalism and religious fundamentalism (eg: Pro-Khalistani sentiments in Canada)

5) eg: Attack on Salman Rushdie on his novel Satanic verses (on account of Blasphemy)

Thus globalisation one one side has reduced religious loyalties and on other hand increased religious loyalties

Q-1 Judicial accountability is a set of mechanism which makes judges, court and judicial process professionally answerable for their act of comission and omission

Recently Orissa High court published Report on Judicial accountability

[NEED FOR JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY]

1) transparency in appointment as
⇒ collegium system → opaque procedure
→ no constitutional backing
↓
lesser diversified

2) higher pendency of cases [3 crore 50 lakh cases pending]

3) Judiciary named by opaque inhouse procedure eg: case allotments etc

4) low representation of women in higher judiciary (12.1 only)
till now (8) out of (247) supreme court judges are women

5) Judges accused of indulging in post-retirement jobs

6) lack of infrastructure in judiciary — court room, evidence rooms etc

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7) Judicial overreach - encroachment on legislative/ executive functions eg:- Ban on liquor on highways.

How Judicial accountability helps :-

1) transparent procedure for case allotment and hearing

2) make collegium diverse — women, minority (religions/caste)

3) prevent from post-retirement job (increase independent nature)

4) Ease of doing business would help judiciary more efficient, reduce pendency of cases.

5) reduce nepotism and favoritism in judicial appointment.

JUSTICE DELAYED, IS JUSTICE DENIED is what judiciary suffers now. An accountability mechanism would help improving it's structure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q-2 Fundamental Rights (FR) are justiciable rights given to citizen of India encoded in Art 12-35

DPSPs are instrument of instruction to State government for socio-economic development They are not justiciable.

SINCE INCEPTION OF CONSTITUTION →

1) Champakam Dorairajan Case :- SC said FR can be amended to enforce DPSP hence 1st, 17th amendments done to enforce FR like right to property etc

2) Golaknath case - FR can't be amended held SC. Thus DPSP has to run subsidiary to (FR)

3) 24th Amendment - Parliament passed law that any FR can be amended ~~similarly~~ also

4) Kesavnanda Bharti case - upheld Amendment 24th but layed out Basic structure (BSC) doctrine, thus as long as BSC is not violated (FR) can be amended

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) 42nd Amendment

(a) any FR can be amended

(b) All the FR can be amended to enforce any DPSP not just 39b, 39c (DPSP)

(c) No Judicial review (JR) against such executive act

6) MINERVA MILLS CASE

Upheld (a)
but did not upheld (b). also laid that Judicial review is part of BSC, hence can't be denied

⇒ gave primary to (A39b)(A39c) over FR.

Present position → FR can be amended to enforce DPSP subject to (JR)

A39b, A39c

(equal wealth distribution) & (preventing wealth concentration) } ⇒ can not be challenged on basis of violation of A19, 15, 16.

Thus DPSP and FR are Basis of constitution, helping in personal as well as socio-eco development. Thus a greater harmony is required between them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q-3 PMO is a non-statutory body established under Prime minister. It was first started under Prime ministership of Lal Bahadur Shashtri.

PMO → SOCIO ECONOMIC WING
→ TECHNOLOGICAL WING (Scientific wing)

Functions →

1) consists of experts in their feild i.e
- economic advisor to PM
- scientific advisor to PM

help in expert opinion

2) formulates Data and surveys and reports to PM

3) Help in formulation of policies through informal discussion directly to PM

4) Administrative functions → of Prime minister's office are seen by this department eg: agenda in Cabinet meetings

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It's Role in policy-making :-

1) Releases various reports like
Status of employment
Status of education
hence gives DATA DRIVEN SUPPORT to policies

2) Research making in social indicator analysis.

Thus PMO act as an effective agency to reflect view of people to the government

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q4 Section 124A of IPC relates with the SEDITION LAW. SEDITION is defined as the offence caused against government through words, writing or any other means. It is a cognizable, non-bailable, non-compoundable offence.

Need for reexamination →

1) low conviction Rate (only 3%) wherase 150% increase in reporting of sedition observed

2) Executive tyranny - misused as a law to supress voci of dissent
eg: VINOD DUA sedition case during C-19

3) in conflict with freedom of speech and expression (A-19)

4) Is misused for political benefits, against opposition etc

5) Archaic law - a colonial baggae
(eg: Queen empress Versus B G Tilak case)

6) not a trend in modern democratic nations eg: UK, USA

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7) Reduces constructive criticism process in democracy to maintain accountability

Thus it requires way out →

1) procedural safeguards :- making it non-cognisable

2) vagueness of words such as hatred, contempt words etc to be clarified

3) ensuring it does not poses restrictions on A-19 except on basis of Public morality, decency.

However in Kedarnath Singh case SC, upheld the validity of SEDITION law.

It's significance →
- maintains Rule of law
- reduces secessionist tendency
- is in line with reasonable restrictions on (FR)
- protects integrity / security of nation and democratic institution

Thus a strong legislative framework is required to make it compatible with freedom of speech, human rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) e-governance refers to use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in governance to transform relation between government and citizen. It creates SMART (simple, moral, accountable, Responsive and transparent government)

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

1) encourages government's accountability for its acts, policies

2) ensures active engagement of citizen through
my gov@nic.in } help rural people register their opinions

3) efficiency of Panchayati Raj institutions will increase
- effective policy implementation
- Reduction in corruption at low level
- curative / specialised solutions to Rural problem

4) would empower citizen as they share information through portals like

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

JAN SOOCHNA, Maluti Karnataka

5) eg:- Chennagiri village Karnataka active participation helped in getting grains at fair price.

6) increase citizen-bureaucracy-state government link with each other.

- make bureaucracy easily approchable to Rural population
- effective public service delivery
  eg:- online stock announcement
  sale receipt of PDS

7) Initiatives like "PRASHASHAN GAON KI OR" has been taken by Ministry of personnel.

However issues like
- language incompatibility
- high digital divide
- low digital literacy
- low awareness
- apathy of PRIs / bureaucracy

limit chances of participation of Rural people

Thus an effective strategy should be formulated through affordable digital tools / technologies to increase participation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Aspirational district programme (ADP) has launched for socio-economic and infrastural development of most backward regions/ districts, numbering to 120. They include, tribal areas, naxal affected, violence hit areas in J&K, Himachal, odisha etc

SUCCESS OF ADP

1. Kupwada (Jammu) government schools with proper electricity has increased from 46% to 90% (2021)

2. Dhenkanal (odisha) = 90% immunisation rate has been acheived in children. under MISSION INDRADHANUSH

3. MHA report 2021 reduction in naxalist affected areas to 47 (from 90).

4) increased institutional child births in Jharkhand and Bihar

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Gadhchiroli (Jharkhand) effective implementation of Forest Rights act.

However certain lacunaes are

1) instances of success are less, instances of corruption are high

e.g: Sand mafia's in UP.

2) high bureaucratic apathy to such Backward areas [high handed civil servants]

3) still poor socio-economic outcomes

UKES → female child enrollment
→ high dropout
→ still informal jobs.

4) low awareness in people about policies and programs

Thus a more detailed strategy is required to supplement ADP to realise its objectives

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) NGO are non-partisan, organisations with membership based on volunteerism. They work for protection, promotion of particular cause and affected people

eg: CRY (Child Rights and You) for child Rights

Role of TECHNOLOGY →

1) increases participation with like minded organisation, hence increase cooperation

2) enhances recruitment of members through ONLINE recruitment, connecting with NCC (cadet corps), colleges (like Delhi university) etc

3) Technology helps in fund Raising through various means

NGO-product sale
eg: tribal mats handicrafts sale

Voluntary contributions
(Akshaya Patra)

4) helps in increasing awareness among society and counter SOCIAL ILLS

eg: SHANTI BAGAS Campaign by NGO to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

reduce domestic violence.

5) helps in reaching to large number of people eg: Bill and Melinda gates foundation (foreign NGO) working in INDIA through Partner NGOs

~~HOW BENEFICIARIES ARE~~

c) Technology introduce e-governance helps NGOs to engage with government institutions easily

BENEFICIARIES ARE HELPED IN WAYS LIKE

1) accessibility to NGOs
2) effective performance analysis eg: through SOCIAL STOCK EXCHANGE
3) Push to performance based philanthropy

Thus NGOs are vital organs of society. They act as watchdog of human rights, provider of public services, and link citizen views to government

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India's technical and higher education struggle with Budgetary and Quality issues. Not even single university appeared in Quaquarelli Symonds ranking under 200. Thus entry of foreign institutions is important

IMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED ARE :

1) improve quality of higher educates institutes like MIT, Havard etc provide top notch quality

2) increase technology - industry - academia link

3) could reduce mismatch in education and industry required skill

eg: SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP fabrication knowledge in Taiwan, US colleges

4) would help in realignment of syllabus that has become unscientific due to ROTE LEARNING

5) Reduce overcentralisation, budgetary deadlocks of Indian universities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) exposure to new technologies would help spur innovation, increase patents.

7) increase in seats for Medical, engineering and vocational courses

However certain issues are -

1) language barrier → only english education
↳ difficult for state board students in regional language

(ex: UP Board / Hindi)

2) difficult entry in such colleges due to high entry in order to maintain reputation

3) requirements, administrative conditions and education style clash between different cultural countries

4) ~~Huge~~ investment requirement along with infrastructure development

5) issues of teacher recruitment, Revenue sharing etc.

Thus a robust strategy needs to be evolved before taking such step. Foreign participation however could positively affect Indian education system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(9) Indian and Latin American countries share similar past like Colonialism, poor socio-economic status etc. Their relationship is based on mutual empathy and friendship

SIGNIFICANCE OF LATIN AMERICA - INDIA relation

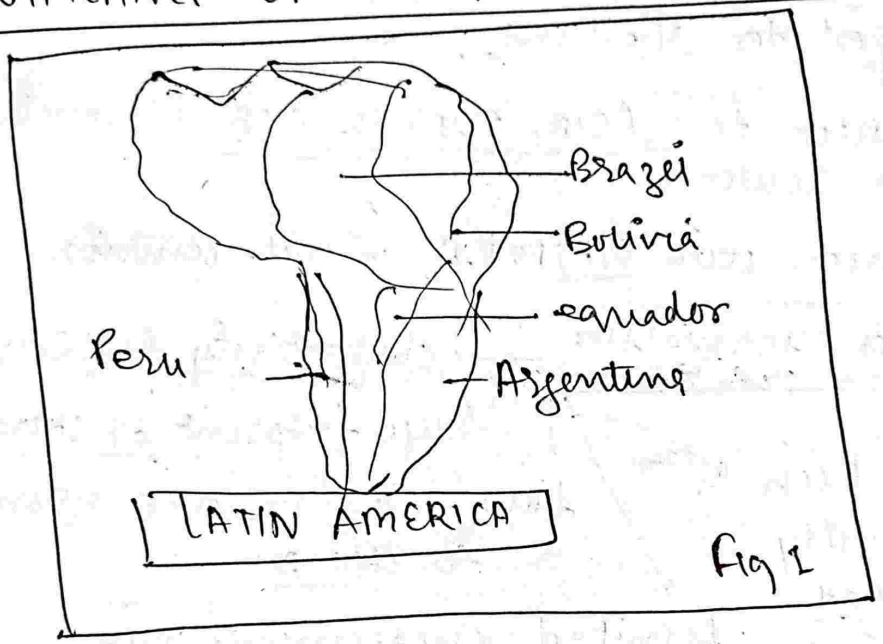

Fig 1

1. huge mineral resources
   - eg: Peru, chile, Bolivia, Argentina (lithium triangle)
   - cobalt, copper in Brazil, chile

needed for self sufficiency amidst chinese dominance

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2. high market available in similar developing countries like Brazil, Bolivia for automobiles, textiles

3. India's Import of EDIBLE OIL comes from Argentina, required to maintain Strategic independence amidst stop of import for Thailand.

4. connect to ASIA, EUROPE, USA through sea routes.

5. connect with DIASPORA in such countries.

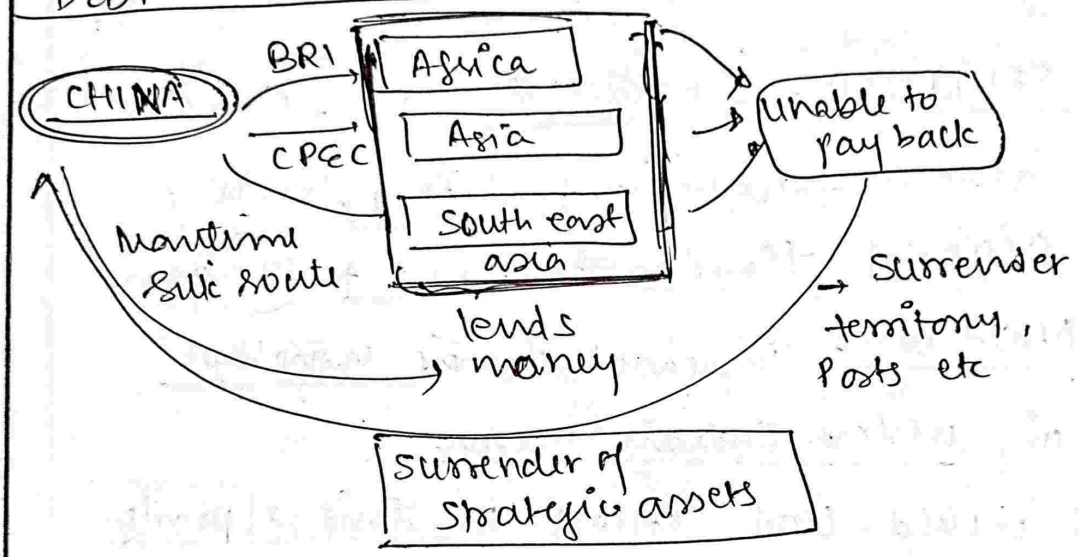
However issues like
- connectivity problem
- huge footprint of CHINA
- low diaspora as compared to CHINA
- It has been traditionally neglected field of view
- limited engagement with countries of latin America except for Brazil, Argentina.

However increases geopolitical tussel over semiconductor, edible oil, military cooperation, LATIN AMERICA surely has important place in India's foreign policy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(10) Debt trap diplomacy is used to show the steps taken by CHINA regarding it's predatory lending to poor-underdeveloped countries. This lending creates a DEBT which the borrower is unable to pay.

DEBT TRAP DIPLOMACY



IMPACT ON INDIA'S NEIGHBOURHOOD

1. India - Pakistan - during Pakistan economic corridor (CPEC)
   ⇓
   △ violates India's territorial sovereignty
   △ Pakistan → surrender Gwadar Port for 4 decades tax holiday
   ⇓
   compromised strategic independence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

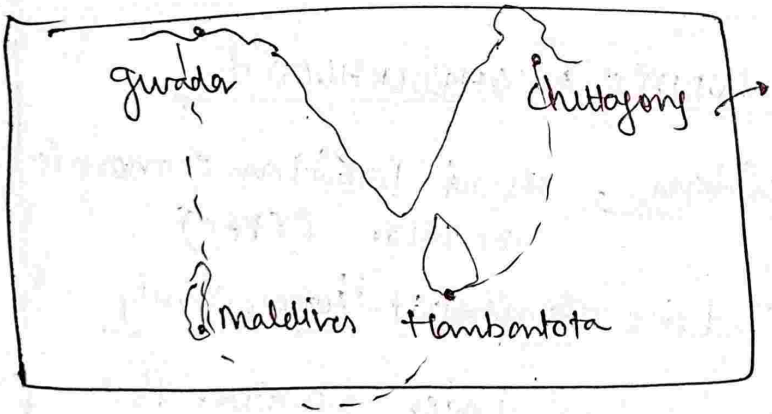
2) Nepal → increase culture dissemination
↳ endorse Belt Road Indiative (BRI)
eg: Salary to "Mandarin teachers"
Strained Relationship with INDIA

3) Bangladesh - China occupied CHITTAGONG PORT
(endorse BRI)

4) SRI LANKA - Sub national crisis - China again following predatory lending occupied Hambantota port for 99 years

5) Maldives - increased chinese warships in western Indian ocean.

This would lead CHINA for string of pearls

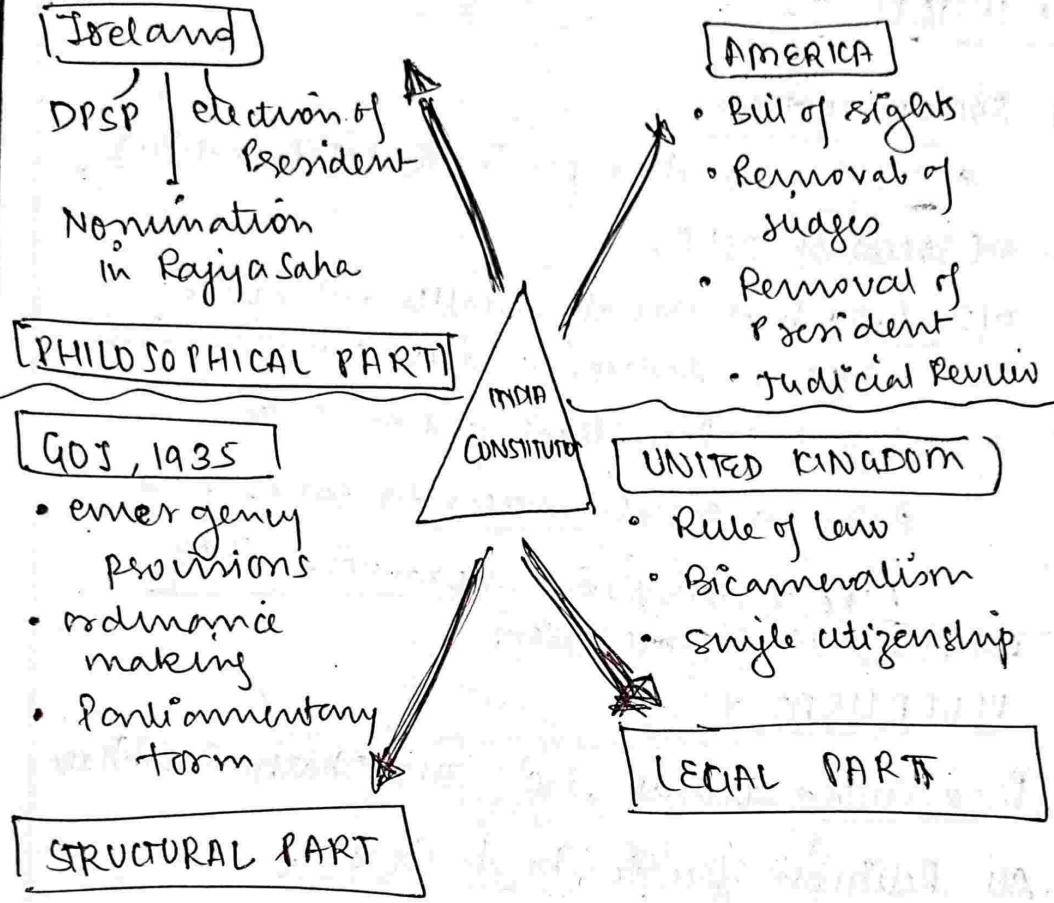


→ affects India's interest in Indo-Pacific

Thus China's rise as a centre of ASIA is by exploiting Indian-neighbourhood, would affect India's relationship in a negative way

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(11) Indian constitution has been framed after sensacking world's constitution i.e of at least (60) countries - said Baba Saheb in constituent assembly



other sources are

1) Weimar constitution → suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency

2) Australia - Concurrent legislation

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3. Japan - procedure established by law
4. Canada - federalism with unitary BIAS

HOWEVER INDIAN CONSTITUTION IMBIBES MANY PRINCIPALES :-

1) SOCIAL JUSTICE
- DPSP (directive principle of state policy) (Socialist DPSP)

eg: A-39 b, ⇒ equal wealth distribution
A 39 C, ⇒ reduce wealth concentration
A-39A ⇒ free legal aid to poor
A-39 ⇒ equal wages for equal work
A-17 ⇒ Abolition of untouchability
Panchayati Raj institutions

2) PLURALISM ⇒
- Preamble ⇒ secular, i.e Sarv Dharm Sambhav
- All Religion free to be professed
- A-25 freedom to profess any Religion
- A-26 freedom to manage Religious institution
- A-27 freedom of exemption from paying for any religious cause
- PESA (5th/6th schedule areas) ⇒ Protect tribal culture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Δ Union territories → unitary relation to protect strategic interest

Δ Asymmetry in powers eg: A-3,4

3) EQUALITY

Political equality

- A-325 :- No one to be allowed to vote on caste / creed / race basis and no one exempted on such basis for voting
- A 326 ⇒ All people of age 18 or above have right to vote under universal adult franchise

SOCIAL - INDIVIDUAL EQUALITY

- A-15 No discrimination on basis of caste, sex, colour etc
- A-16 equal opportunities in matters of employment
- Preamble promises Individual dignity to the individuals
- Rule of law and equal protection of law

Thus India is a SOCIALIST, SECULAR, democracy which imbibes equality, plurality as PREABLE outlines.

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Q12 A 375 of IPC discusses the Marital Rape.
Marital Rape is non-consensual sex with wife not being aged below (18) years
(INDEPENDENT THOUGHT Vs Union of India)
Recently Supreme court criminalises Marital Rape in India

Legal protection to Victims of MARITAL RAPE

POSITIVE :-

1) protects Right to life under Article 21
2) provide women empowerment
3) upheld her Right of Bodily autonomy
4) Accures to Natural justice
5) ensures justice to the victim undergoing such trauma
6) Respect women sovereignity on her life
7) ensure that exploitation of such women is decreased by timely intervention
8) protects children, mother from mental trauma, domestic violence, suicides

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However there are certain negative implications :-

1) can be used as a tool to harass husband, his family, take revenge through fake cases.

2) limited investigation scope, as the evidence are near to unavailable in such cases

3) Affect the institution of marriage - causing frequent breakdown of families due to DIVORCE, SEPERATION

4) Affect family hence society, rise in single parent, children without parents etc threaten societal cohesion

5) is treated as a judicial encroachment on personal marriage institution.

Thus it is clear that "A victim of rape has to live with horrific memories of rapist, whereas in marital rape, victim lives with rapist"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recent developments

1) Kerala high court - announced that Marital rape can be a ground to claim divorce

Thus apart from criminalising marital rape, awareness at societal level is very important to bring change

Canada

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13 Indian federalism has been referred to as Quasi-federalism / cooperative federalism for its few unitary features, which tilt power in favour of centre.

Centralising tendency in Indian federalism

1) appointment of governor by president
governor is an agent of central government

2) emergency provision
A-352, 356, 360 (National, president rule, financial emergency) convert federal structure into unitary without any formal amendment

3) centre control over state list

- under National Interest authorised by Rajya sabha (A-249)
- during National Emergency (A-250)
- when 2 or more states decide to ask centre for such process (A-252)
- to enforce international obligation (A-253)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) All India services having ultimate control by central government (A-312, 323)

5) President veto over state Bills. when governors refer Bill to President for reconsideration

6) constitution uses "UNION" instead of federation, as states have no authority to seperate from UNION

7) other areas uti → obligation on State to follow centres direction

→ CONCURRENT LIST

A-251
A-254 } → State-centre laws if clash then central law prevails

However adqate space and autonomy is given to states :-

1) State is supreme in its legislative area A-246. (State list) with entries which help in state development

2) State public services - every state can form and recruit its own public servants

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Rajya Sabha – (Bicameralism)
↳ protects states interest against UNION interference
promotes federal equilibrium.

4) Election of president. states Legislature takes part, thus president reflects interest of states also

5) federal nature – State list, UNION list, CONCURRENT list – Power / domain divided by constitution

6) constitutional sovereignity
prevents clash of interest of state-union

7) independent judiciary ⇒ enforcing state-central laws.

8) Rigid constitution. federal features amendment requires ratification of states also

9) written constitution - minimize tussle.

Thus India follows Canadian constitution in spirit of cooperative / quasi federalism which is flexible and dynamic.

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(14) Election commission is a constitutional body formed under Article 324. It consist of chief Election commissioner (CEC) and other election commissioners (ECs). They are appointed by PRESIDENT.

RECENT SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENT

1. changes the appointment procedure
   - appointment based on SELECTION COMMITTEE

Selection committee → leader of opposition
→ PM
→ chief justice of India

- president to appoint CEC, ECs on Recommendation of selection committee opposed to earlier executive led appointment.

POSITIVE IMPLICATIONS –

1) reduce sole executive (PM and council of members) opinion on appointment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) ensure transparent appointment without political motivation

3) can have impact on Issues faced by Election Commission

- Truncated tenures (no CEC has completed his tenure of 6 years in last 5 years)

4) can ensure FREE and FAIR elections without any political bias

However certain issues persist like

1) silence over post retirement jobs taken by election commissioners, impacts their transparency, accountability

2) No Qualification mentioned in constitution

3) varying tenure security to members

CEC = security of tenure
ECs = no tenure security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) No fixed tenure (65 years / 6 years) leads to moral corruption.

Way forward -

1) Ban on post retirement jobs by Election Comission members.

2) fixation of tenures to 6 years to enforce accountability for each general election / state election

3) providing tenure security to all ECs along with CEC

4) Qualifications should be concretely mentioned for induction of domain level experts

Thus, the arrangement by supreme court regarding appointment is temporary, hence a more accountable and just way of appointment should be looked for

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(15) The liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation (LPG) reforms opened India to world and world to India. It has resulted in modification of role played by civil servants.

CHALLANGES FOR CIVIL SERVICES

1. complex governance :- government functions have become complex due to increase economic engagements

2. changing technology like Industry 4.0, Artificial intelligence etc.
   - ability to cope up with cyber attack
   - issue of hate speech

3. emerging problems in Youth like
   - Radicalisation
   - drugs addiction

4. Informalisation of economy is on rise due to globalisation :-
   - interest of women workers
   - issue of child labour

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5. climate change coupled with disasters due to increase utilization (unchecked) of resources
   eg: flash flood in Kerala

6. increasing requirement of
   geriatric care facility
   palliative care
   } as life expectancy increases

7. Poverty is on rise due to global pandemic covid-19
   PEW RESEARCH INSTITUTE = India's Poverty doubled from 68 million to 128 million

Thus Holistic reforms are required

1) domain level knowledge and expert in governance of Health, education sector

2) proper holistic training with regard to new emerging technology like
   - cyber technology
   - Industry 4.0

3) effective link with Bureaucracy, Academia, Industry to promote →

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a) skill development in Youth
b) efficient market functioning

4) need to integrate regional development plan with National and global plan
eg:- environmentalism to reduce effect of global warming

5) efficient overhaul of Urban local bodies making them free from bureaucratic influence.

6) effective citizen engagement — bureaucracy through initiatives like "DM ke Mann ki Baat" would be taken.

7) data driven policy support to ensure targeting of vulnerable section of society who are overlooked by CAPITALIST interest

The globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation introduce new challenges of balancing PUBLIC WELFARE with PRIVATE WELFARE. Civil servants should be trained to balance both.

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(c) "DATA IS THE NEW OIL" of coming Century. Data is collection of facts and figures providing clue about something. Processed data is information.

~~Ro~~ governance is use of information and communication technology to create a SMART (Simple moral accountable) government,

Role of OPEN DATA : open data is data which is accessible without any barriers

1) can help in targetting the sections of society which need help

eg: data analysis of CENSUS can bring light to malnourished children

2) can help in increasing efficacy of public service delivery

eg: by reducing INCLUSION and EXCLUSION errors

3) can help in judging / measuring outcome /

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efficacy of scheme

eg: NFHS data can bring light to Swachch Bharat abhiyan's efficacy (NFHS - 52% deprived of sanitation)

4) promote Research in human demography helps in

- understanding consumption behaviour
- understanding investment behaviour
- social barriers

5) increases usefulness of data due to modern available technologies like Big data, data analysts

6) Increases information sharing between government institutions, help launching pilot projects, check efficiency, suitability.

However there are several challenges :-

1. Data privacy - open data may compromise privacy of respondents

2. Data security - as it is accessible by

all and also manipulable by all

3. may be manipulated to favour negative emotions, biasness in datas due to stereotype.

eg: overrepresentation of SC/ST in criminal data

4. Reliability and Quality of data, an open data widely circulated on internet may not be always true.

Other challanges
- low awareness
- low digital literacy
- lack of citizen presence on ONLINE Platforms such as my gov. in especially from rural areas
- lack of technology and SKILLED manpower to filter out reliable data.

Thus "Everything that counts may not count", i.e an unreliable data with poor quality would do more harm to e-governance. Thus quality and reliability should be top priority

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~~The recent NFHS-5 report show maternal mortality rate at 25 mothers per 1 lakh children. Maternal nutrition and~~
SRD

Zero food children are refferred to malnourished children with low weight at birth (<2.5 kgs). Maternal health i.e health of mother has a direct bearing on child health in pre natal stage.

Effect of adverse Maternal health on child

1. Anemic mothers (NFHS-5)[57% mothers are anemic) ⇒ has high chances of anemic child.

2. low nutrition during pregnancy - low weight child.
   - high morbidity
   - low immunity
   - reduced cognitive development

3) can lead to CHILD stunting and CHILD mortality

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4) less maternal health focus could also lead to — foetus malform
— genetic diseases (diabetes)

Thus Maternal health requires priority attention :-

1) high VITAMIN and MINERAL intake
Iron, folic acid, vitamin B12
(Anemia mukt Bharat), fortification

2) Balanced diet during pregnancy for effective Breast-feeding and lactation
eg:- Integrated child dererelopment program for children upto 6 years and lactating mothers

3) compulsory immunisation → pneumocal conjugate vaccines for 12 diseases like polio, hepatitis etc.

eg: MISSION INDRADHANUSH.

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4. Institutional delivery under supervision of skilled nurses and ASHAs, ANMs in Public health care centres
(eg: NFHS-5 India 89% institutional delivery)

5. frequent and trimesterly checkup in PHCs to identify
- any foetus malform
- any rare disease
- any disability

Thus India's maternal mortality stands at 25/lakh children and child mortality stand at 35/1000 children.
mother's health has a direct bearing on child health and thus it should be promoted through Robust primary health care institutions

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18 Rare diseases are those diseases which are very low in occurrences or which do not have any effective, easily available remediation.

eg: Cancer, Parkinsons disease

CONCERNS related are :-

1) affect the financial health of people
Vicious circle of poverty
eg: Cancer patient - requires huge finances for recovery (chemotherapy)

2) inadequate technologies for cure of such disease
eg: STEM CELL therapy is still a developing concept.

3) limited avenues for correct and timely identification due to lesser occurence and hence lesser knowledge about them.

4) limited medications available, eg

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available has huge side effects and can cause even genetic mutation

5) many rare diseases go unidentified especially in rural area where even primary health care is unaffordable

6) increases out of pocket expenditure
(India = 48.8 %
world = 18.1 %)

7) poverty and non-awareness further impacts the identification and cure of such rare diseases.

WAY FORWARD FOR SUCH ISSUE -

1) greater research in medical fraternity with regards to finding new remedies and medication

eg: CART-cell therapy

2) high technological inputs such as

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screening devices, use of genetic engineering for timely intervention

3) foreign support from advance countries like USA in research

4) strengthening the Primary health care to help identification at 1st step only

5) regulating anti-biotics usage as it causes Antimicrobial resistance, can also cause new diseases emergence by SUPERBUGS

6) Huge funding in Health Research (15th Finance commission suggests 8.1 of state GDP on health)

Thus Rare diseases challange human's medical capabilities. They require an altogether new approach, A Biotechnology driven approach hence should be followed

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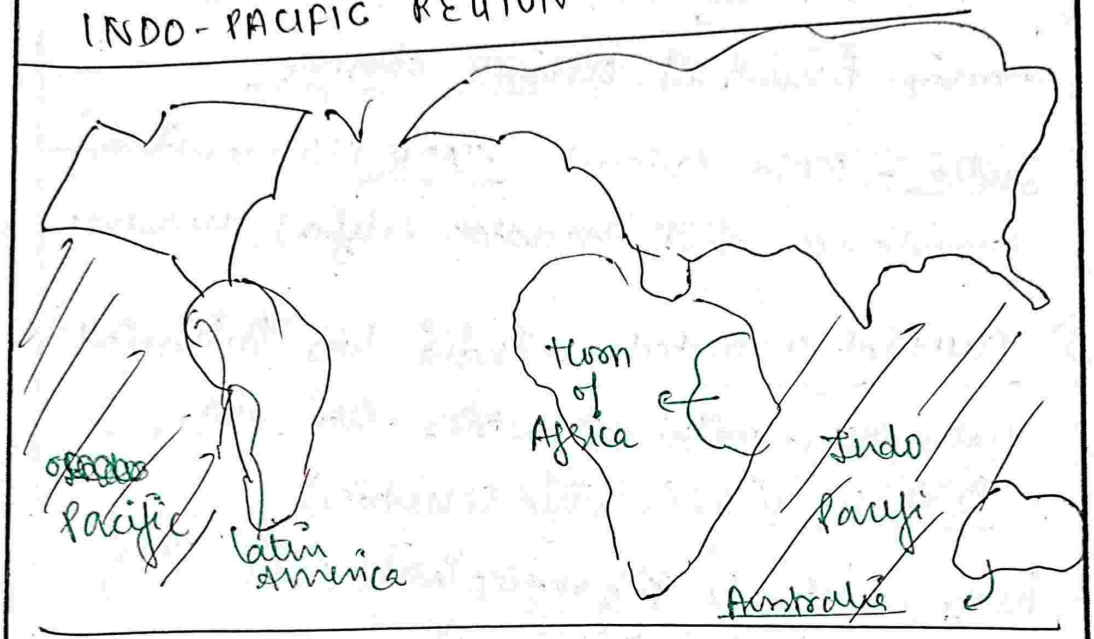
19 Indo-Pacific region is the hotspot of trade activities, >2/3rd of world trade passes through it with housing >1/3rd of world population.

COUNTRIES WHO ARE STAKEHOLDERS IN INDO-PACIFIC REGION



1) Australia
2) Indo-Pacific Island groups
   - Micronesia
   - Polynesia
   - Melanesia
3) India and maritime neighbours (Sri Lanka, Maldives)
4) ~~Some Latin America~~ Island states like (Bacloo)

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Palau, Tonga, Nauru, Vanatau, Solomon island, Kiribati, Fiji etc

INTENTION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES ALONG WITH INDIA :-

1) Small islands, like fiji, tonga, nauru facing brunt of climate change
India - would extend HADR (Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief) measure

2) Cultural connected - India has historical connection with countries like FIJI, Kiribati (4 Sinomitic countries)
hence restoring vigorous link with such countries

4) Exclusive Economic zone (EEZ) - Countries such as KIRIBATI have huge EEZ (3.8 million sq km) India should partner for extracting critical metals (KHANIJ BIDESH)
eg:- Indian Rare earth metal limited partnering Australian mineral exploration

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5) Shared concerns like Illegal, unregulated fishing, drug trafficking, piracy, theft weapon smuggling.

6) many small Island countries in Indo Pacific are developing, thus India could help them
eg: SIDS (Small Island state development)

7) Maritime strategical routes protection in wake of CHINA's malacca fears i.e blocking of malacca dilemma.

However issues like → poor connectivity
→ low people to people engagement
→ limited financial capacity
→ CHINA's huge presence

affect India's Interest.

Thus India needs to look beyond Malacca and exert soft diplomatic influence on Indo-Pacific region

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(20) North-east region (NER) is a gateway to South east asia. It share international boundary with Myanmar, Bangladesh, China. It is the connecting link to India's Look east policy as well as neighbourhood 1st policy.

INTERNAL CHALLANGES

1) Connectivity issues (with mainland) → lack of all weather Road, Rail, posts

2) lesser economic development - due to low infrastructure, uneven terrain, inhospitable forests, high logistic costs

3) ETHNIC CLASHES (recent Manipur Kuki-Meiti) causing law and order deterioration

4) low people to people connect with rest India, stereotyped as "CHINKIS"
eg: Nido tania murder 2014 - DELHI

5) secessionist tendencies like
- Inter-state Border crisis
- Naga Socialist Council (NCSN)
- BODOLAND

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EXTERNAL CHALLANGES -

1. 98 % border is international → border crisis like in Eastern sector with CHINA (DOKLAM, arunachal etc)

2. proximity to Golden triangle, Drug hub (Myanmar, thailand, vethnam) leading to drug trafficking at transit points

3. Role of non-state actors / external state actors in promoting Naxalism, maoism
eg: weapons from Bangladesh

4. REFUGEE crisis
from Myanmar (Rohingys)
from Bangladesh

Thus these challanges can be solved through

1) Infrastructure development, improving connectivity eg: Ministry of Dev of N-ER

2) people to people contact with Sest India through SPORT, CINEMA etc

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3) solving Intra/Inter state conflict through consensus

eg: Assam - Arunachal conflict through centre's intervention

4) Border villages development - to add to military's SODB eg: vibrant villages program

5) Repatriation of Refugees eg: NRC in Assam

6) Huge vigil, increasing presence of security forces like ITBP

7) technology as a force multiplier like ~~Border~~ CIBMS (Comprehensive integrated Border management)

8) cooperation with N-E neighbours through BIMSTEC, BBIN-MVA, IMT bilateral highway.

Thus adding strength to NER would help maintaining good relationship with India's neighbours.

Start ⇒ 12:00
end ⇒ 3:00pm

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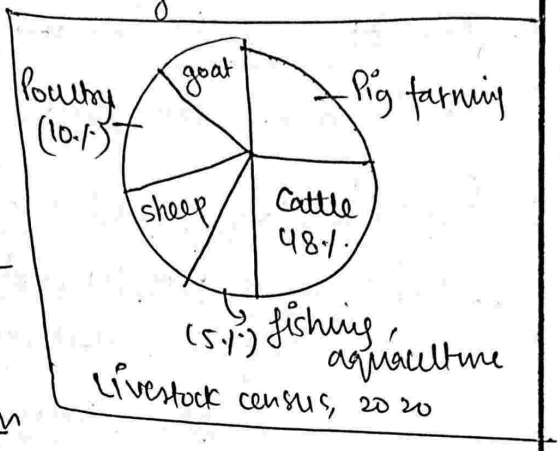
Q-1 Livestock census 2020, revealed that India has largest livestock in world. Women contribute a significant chunk of workforce in care, feeding ~~and~~ of livestock simultaneously with agriculture

WOMEN CONTRIBUTION :-



Livestock census, 2020

1. Women fulfill nutritional requirement of livestock - through fodder collection from field

2. Milking of cows, buffaloes is undertaken by them

3. fishery collection, sorting in coastal areas

4. traditional medication for diseases in Cattle

5. farm yard manure preparation through cow dung collection. cow dung cakes for alternative fuel is prepared by women.

6. Sowing and harvesting of fodder for livestock.

7. other services like → Bathing, cleanliness maintainence etc

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Issues faced by women

1. low credit. due to lack of collateral (land ownership)

2. High amount of manual labour (Milking, fodder collection) due to limited mechanisation

3. Dual burden of agriculture (farming) and cattle / livestock keeping

4. low awareness about diseases / vaccine availability / availability of veterinary services by women

5. women keep livestock for house needs, less focus on commercialisation eg: MILK SELLING

6. Poor extensional services due to lack of awareness about them eg: livestock insurance

7. less processing of livestock product limits their income

Thus a women-central livestock policy is the need of hour to push greater value realisation and doubling women farmer's income

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(2) Supreme court, ordered to implement ONORC to tackle issues of hunger during COVID-19
ONORC - refers to one Ration Card applicable at every place in India to access food service

SIGNIFICANCE of ONORC :-

1. Reduce inclusion and exclusion error
eg: migrants, poor etc

2. Interoperability among states on grain distribution through ANNAVITRAN PORTAL

3. People can access/afford Ration through Public distribution at any fair price shop even if not present at home state
thus reduces hunger and Poverty

4. ONORC - also provides DIGITISATION, of Ration Cards, which will prevent ghost beneficiaries

5. Adhar seeding of Ration Cards will help identify leakages, consumption patterns and targeted delivery. and remove INTERMEDIARIES

6. Smooth functioning of PDS through fair price shops will ease migrants, urban poors pain

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However there are some lacunaes :-

1) digitisation of Ration Cards still in process leaving many behind

2) Aadhar seeding still not complete fully

3) issues in fair price shops like
   - → internet connectivity
   - → electricity
   - ↳ lack of point of sale (PoS) device

4) diversions in food grain, poor quality grain replaces good quality

5) Increasing accessibility, affordability reducing malnutrition through ONORC would hence depend on sound digital and administrative reforms within government

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(3) Climate change refers to increasing overall temperature of earth, which has direct impact on Agriculture. IMD has reported rise in temperature upto 0.6°C since 1850s to 1990s in India

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE

1. Shift in agricultural belt towards Poles
   eg: wheat and Barely shifting to Arctic

2. Rise in pest and weed, affect both LIVESTOCK and CROPS → due to more warmer temperatures.

3. LIVESTOCK productivity decline due to pest infestation, invasive species proliferation
   eg: SENNA SCEPTABILIS in Mudumalai Reserve

4. Reduced productivity due to temperature Shocks, Heat stress, water stress eg: RICE.

5. Huge food wastage due to events like flash floods, landslides etc

7. intermittent monsoon - increasing vagaries for farmers.

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Thus water saving Agri technology is very important as highlighted by ASHOK DALWAI COMMITTEE [DRIP IRRIGATION, SPRINKLER IRRIGATION]

SIGNIFICANCE OF WATER-SAVING TECHNOLOGY

1. Water use efficiency (40% water saved by it Dalwai Committee)

2. energy efficiency (reduce carbon / CO_2 / GHG emission
eg: solar powered irrigation technolod

3. increased productivity → food security
(increase upto 50% (Dalwai committe)
→ buffer for extreme climate events

4. Drip & sprinkler irrigation → Reduce pest growth
→ Reduces weed growth
→ improves cattle health
eg: HYV seeds of fodder through micro irrigation

5. improve fertilizer efficiency through FERTIGATION
thus reduces Agri-runoff in rivers / lakes

Thus water saving technologies can support new varieties like SABHAGIDHAN (Paddy) in new areas like North-east to ensure food security.

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4 Nanofertilizers refers to fertilizers made up of nano particles of nutrients like, calcium, Nitrogen, magnesium. eg: NANO UREA contains nano particles of nitrogen (4%)

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

1) Reduces fertilizer import bill (India - higher importer) as technology can be indegenised

2) Reduces labour cost to farmer, as easy to apply (often liquid in nature)
reduces weed growth
UNIFORM application within less time)

3) nano fertilizer often cause less than conventional fertilizer made from natural gas) ammonia etc
eg: nano urea ₹400 / litre
conventional = >1000 / Bag.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS :-

1) Reduces run off from feilds as highly efficient in absorption due to nano particles.

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2. Reduces nitrogen emission from agri-fields
3. Required is lesser amount than conventional urea [eg: NPK = 4:2:1 recommended but used in 25:5:1]
4. increased productivity following scientific use
5. decreases the pest and weed eg: NEEM coated urea.

CONCERNS IN APPLICATION OF NANO FERTILIZER

1. contains less nitrogen :- not benefit soils which are prone to use high N_2 concentration (challenges in shifting to nano fertilizer)

eg: Nano urea = 4% Nitrogen
traditional urea = 46%

2) subsidy provided for conventional fertilizer eg: NPK.
3) behavioural changes to shift to nano urea, trust issues
4) lower scale of commercialisation, hence low availability to deep rural pockets

Plants set in KALOL for manufacture of Nano urea are a push to nano fertilizers

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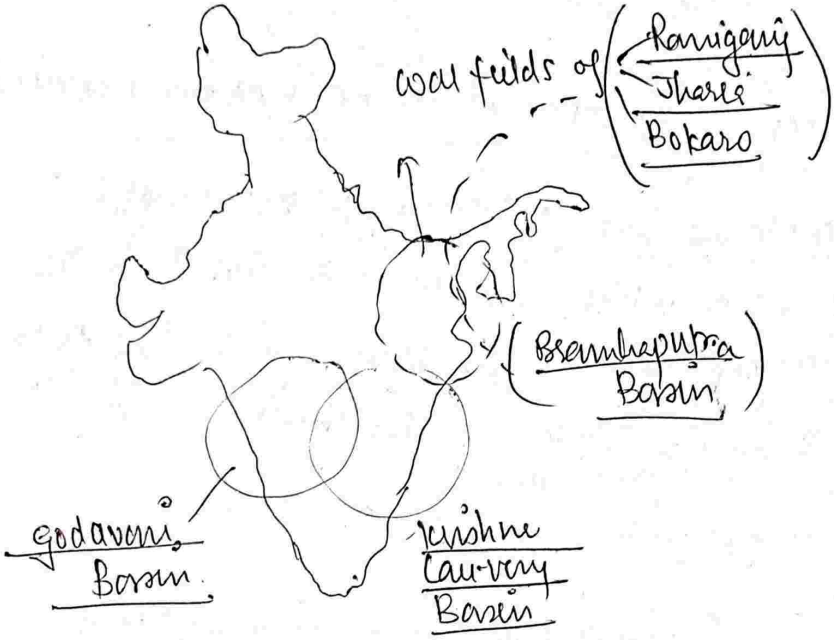
(5) Natural gas is a carbon based fuel, which is essentially ~~carbon neutral~~. ~~It is derived from~~ a lesser polluting fuel than carbon based fossil fuel (40% less emission than petroleum)

natural gas availability in India



Role in socio-economic progress -

1) Reduce import Bill of petroleum and diesel (crude oil)

2) can be used for transport mobility

Compressed natural gas (CNG)

in automobiles

3) can be cooled at stored, requires less storage (after cooling - 1/600th of volume)

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3) has variety of uses → eg: domestic, commercial piped natural gas (PNG)

4) low pollution (low GHG emission) (40% less than diesel and petroleum). ⇒ Reduces climate change / air pollution.
→ cleaner fuel for household ⇒ improve health of females.

challenges in India

1) Natural gas is made from coal gasification of imported coal - adds to import Bill

2) Indian Coal = high ash coal - low technology availability for such coal

3) Natural gas distribution and transmission infrastructure = pipeline infrastructure

4) Safety issues = highly inflammable, leaks in household, industry.

5) Not completely Carbon neutral.

Thus adding infrastructure and safety measures is necessary to exploit it. Simultaneously it should be complimented with unconventional sources like solar / wind etc

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(A) human-wildlife conflict refers to antagonistic relation between human and wildlife in which one is harmed due to other.

There have been increasing instances of human-wildlife conflict due to :-

1. Habitat fragmentation which compels Animals to move to cities/ rural periphery
2. encroachment of forests by humans through Roads, Railways, bridges for mobility and increasing traffic on such roads
3. Agriculture expansion on boundaries of forest also attract animals like Elephant towards paddy feilds etc.
4. Poor mitigation strategies in event of such happening
5. light pollution causing forest's ecosystem undergone change - leads Animals wander here and there
6. Other reasons → lack of food in forest
   → inhospitable forest conditions like FOREST FIRE, water scarcity

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MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERMENT

1) Odisha = spreading seed bombs for natural regeneration of forests in wastelands

2) Uttar Pradesh - included man-animal conflict in list of disasters.

3) using BEE HIVES to scare away elephants in ASSAM by EVIC

4) Mild electric fences to scare away big Animals. other solution like ECO BRIDGES in forests ★

Other measures which need to be taken are

1. converting wastelands into Pastures to enhance food availability

2. Relocation of agri-lands which transgress forest area

3. Coordination and intelligence/wisdom sharing of local tribes eg: Maldhari knowledge about LIONS in GIR forest

4. Afforestation drives to make → GREEN WALLS
GREEN FENCE
tree dividers etc

Thus a proper mitigation strategy and environment preservation is the need of hour

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Noise pollution refers to the unwanted sound which increases to levels such that it is irritating and ~~causes~~ hampers other activities (Noise > 200 decibles)

Urbanisation refers increasing growth of urban areas (35% population urban = census 2011)

LINKAGE BETWEEN NOISE POLLUTION and URBANISATION

1. urban activities like → construction, → demolition cause noise pollution

2. increasing celebration of festivals in urban areas
(Diwali – cracker bursting
Holi – DJ songs on roads) = on rise due to URBAN culture
Ganeshutsav – DJ songs all night

3. increasing activities like — announcements for political program
↓
party culture in urban areas

4. Urbanisation and industrialisation closely linked hence noise in Industrial process
Steel cutting | iron clamping
heavy product manufacturing

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Effects of NOISE POLLUTION ON HUMAN HEALTH

1. decreased cognitive capabilities of children due to long term exposure

2. Affects vulnerable population
   - Elderly (Sr. population) → Risk of heart disease, deafness
   - Pregnant women → uneasiness, affect foetus

3. It leads to complications like
   - dizziness
   - headache
   - migraine
   - nausea etc

4. Noise pollution also decreases life of material things

5. Affects certain birds/ animals, Reduces their interaction with human ecosystem
   affects Pets in homes and house

6. Other effects
   lowers productivity
   - loss of interest in work
   - lack of concentration in office
   - poor work performance

Thus solutions like, noise absorbing materials, better home structure, minimizing unwanted noise in party, clubs etc can be a solution

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(8) Indian space policy, 2023 outlines India's strategy for space development in next decades to compete with other space agencies.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SPACE POLICY 2023 :-

1. defines vision, mission and goal of India's space program
2. sufficient private participation outlined to push innovation
3. greater push to commercialisation of space based technologies for socio economic development.
   eg: information / communication technology
   satellite data
4. greater portion of expenditure on research and development in space policy.
5. Gives due focus to India's upcoming missions like —

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→ Chandrayan-3 → gaganyaan
→ Shukryaan (to venus)
→ Aditya L1 (for sun)

6. Also concerns Idea of Indian space Station by 2023.

7. push to MSMEs for greater indegenisation and innovation through IDEX, SRIJAN PORTAL

However several challenges like :-

1) financial constraints - 6% Budget of defence in R&D
2) lack of wherent export promotion Policy
3) limited technology and human skill
4) high cost of imports,
5) dependence on foreign technology.

Thus Indian Space Policy surely targets the lacunaes, however greater Political will is required to make it a Reality

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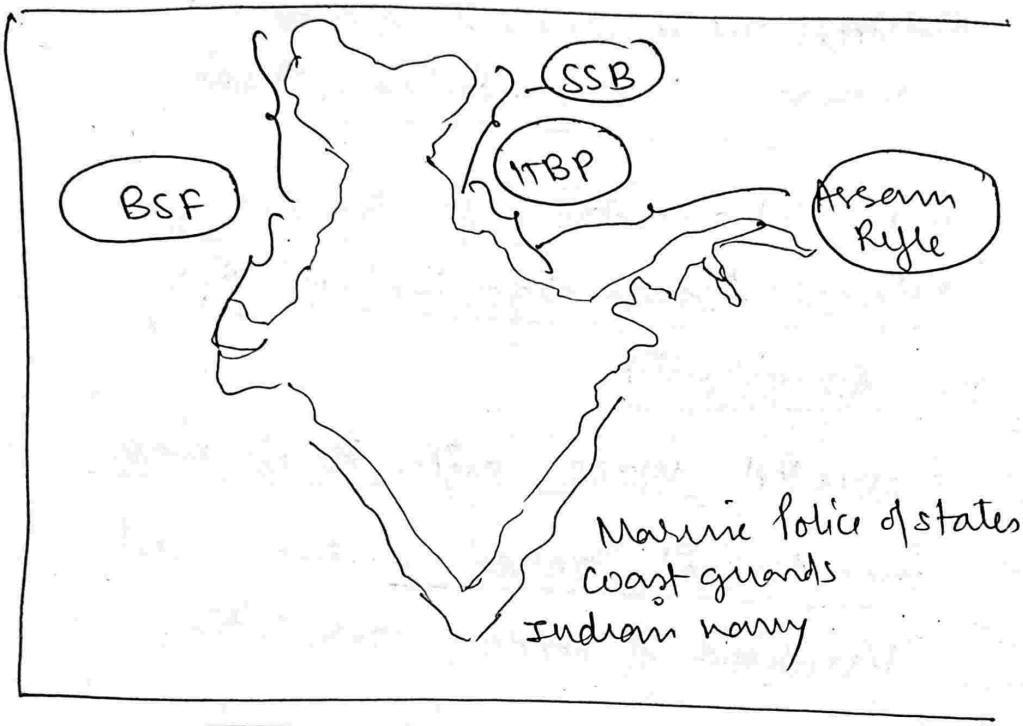
(a) Special frontier force are the frontier (Border) guarding forces like Assam Rifles BSF, CAPF and ITBP.

They protect Indian frontiers through VIGIL and security drills



Mandate of special frontier force :-

1) to protect the integrity of Indian borders

2) local population cooperation and coordination through village guards

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3) Cooperation with neighbouring countries security mechanism

4) Application of force in event of transgression to uphold peace and security

achievements :-

1) Reduced the number of Border led aggression from Pakistan, China

2) improved border infrastructure (Border Roads organisation) increasing connectivity

3) prevented wars since kargil war

4) maintained peace - increased livelihood of border population

Thus special frontier force helps in maintaining security and integrity of India

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(18) Maritime security refers to security of India's coastal areas and ocean routes. India has a long coastline 6500 km which makes it vulnerable to maritime transgression and threats.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MARITIME SECURITY [STRATEGIC]

1. Reduces instances of Terrorism through maritime routes (eg: 26/11 Mumbai terror attack)

2. to tackle Piracy, Illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing (IUU) in Indian EEZ

3. to protect Indian Sea lanes of communication (SLOC) and choke points like Malacca etc

4. India's 90% of trade by volume and 70% by value passes through maritime routes having important trade points like Bab-Al-Mandeb, Strait of Hormuz

5. To overcome china's Malacca DILEMMA, i.e china block Malacca strait and chinese footprints

6. To improve Coastal infrastructure and benefit coastal population

7. Maritime network plays a significant role in

Don't write anything this margin
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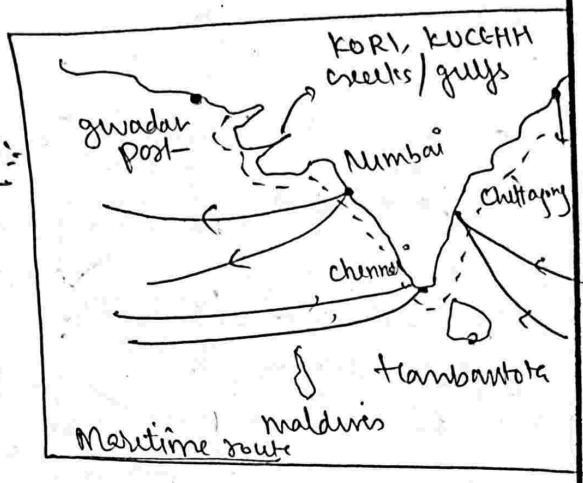
INDO-PACIFIC Policy of India

[ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

1) increas EXIM through maritime routes
2) connect to Regional trade centres ~~[illegible]~~ Maldives Srilanka

Maritime Anti piracy Act -SIGNIFICANCE :-



1) defines the term "PIRACY" hence reduces ambiguities
2) Applies to Indian EEZ holistically
3) also includes HIGH SEAS and areas out of jurisdiction
4) includes punishment — Capital punishment, life imprisonment, Penalties
5) Allow for sieze of vessel in response to piracy

Anti-maritime piracy Act has strengthened Indias maritime security by providing a holistic legislative framework.

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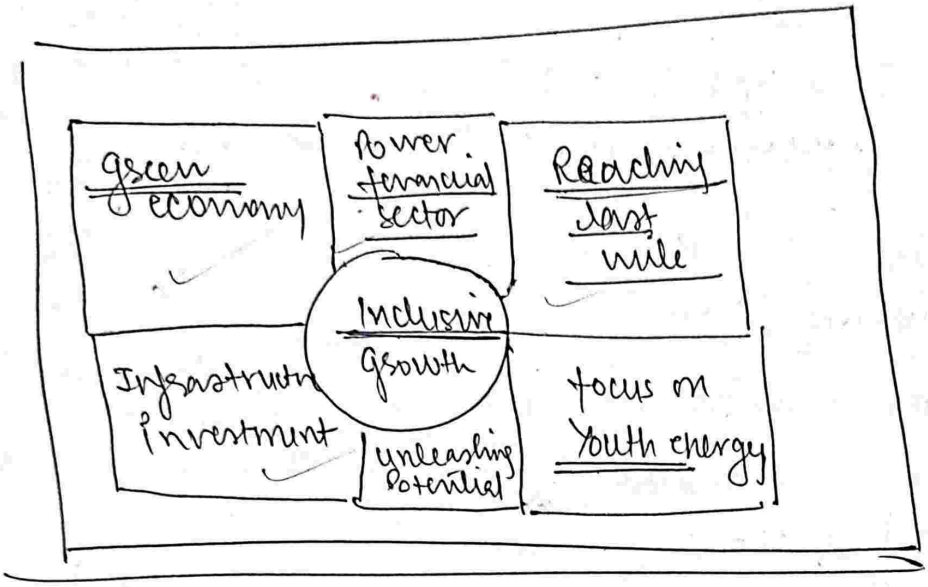
11. Budget 2023-24 outlined the seven priorities in ensuring socio-economic development of India.

The saptarishis (seven areas)



SIGNIFICANCE OF SAPTARISHI IN PROMOTING INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT :-

1. GREEN ECONOMY → Reduces climate change effect

- concept of climate justice reinforced on international platforms
- ensure new employment opportunities
- increases response and mitigation to tackle climate change events

example → ① Methanol and ethanol economy (E20 initiative)

BS VI norms ② Flex fuel and electric vehicle

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③ Biomass based energy, Hybrid energy generation
eg: Jaisalmer (150 MW - solar power, 600 MW - solar power)

④ circular economy - extended producer responsibility

Reaching last Mile → infrastructure for communication, transportation

eg: E-governance (UMANG, PRAGATI, JAN Suchna Portal)
GATI SHAKTI, GAM Trinity
Digital connectivity (National e-governance Plan)

Powering financial sector → efficient and Debt sustainability

eg: 1) Mission Indradhanush to tackle NPA
Reducing NPA
credit Mobility

2) NARCL, IDRCL, IBC code
3) Prompt corrective action
4) Rupee-Rouble agreement

Infrastructure and investment → new employment opportunities
huge asset capitalisation

eg: National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) - Catch cross asset Mobilisation
NIP (National infrastructure pipeline)
40% in Road/Railway post
Multi Modal logistic park (MMLP)

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Focussing on Youth energy - through reskilling upskilling, education and health alignment

eg: • National skill development framework
• Atal innovation mission
• BR Ambedkar Scholarship for SC/ST
• STEM scholarship for women
• Residential school for Physically challenged
• Universal immunisation program.

Unleashing potential - atmanirbhar Bharat
PLI scheme
defence indegenisation
(target $5 Billion export)

All this would help in increasing innovation, infrastructure and higher economic growth, by increasing capacities in all 7 sectors. Which would lead to an inclusive growth in India.

Saptarshi is thus a master plan to reach $ 10 trillion GDP by 2032 and fulfill India's SDGs

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(12) Blockchain technology is a new generation technology which is decentralised and is not controlled by any user. It has "annonimity" as the key concept

uses → crypto currency, dark web access etc

ROLE OF BLOCKCHAIN IN LAND RECORD DIGITISATION :-

1. Blockchain technology is free and open source : hence greater innovative and customisable product suited to land record digitisation can be made

2. It would lead to digital revolution as blockchain technology is free of cost

3. improved access to real-time land record data would help in
   - Crop monitoring
   - Reduced litigation
   - better planning and management

4. Creation of centralised data centre for farmer's land record, with UNIFORM features
   - language
   - validity
   - etc

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4. Complements and supplements capacity of government in digitisation due to Poor quality data

5. Access to enhanced security as data is now stored in Blockchain and is annonymous - reduces chance of corrupting the data

6. improved security of land rights of farmers as data and records are available perpetually, at all times.

However Blockchain technology also have several limitation :-

1. Data Privacy may be compromised rendering farmers vulnerable.

2. lead to commercialisation of agri-data can be used by financial sectors for their benefit (insurance sellers etc)

3. Skill and expertise required to access Blockchain and land record data

4. Blockchain requires huge energy for

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operation,

5. It may lead exclusion of — landless labourer
— women farmers

6. Poor quality of data, different linguistic features can limit their digitisation

7. Prone to attack by hacker, issue of cyber crime may increase.

Thus increasing capacities in Data storage Data processing and data security would be key features to decide the efficiency of Blockchain based land Record digitization

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(13) Public-private partnership refers to a concession agreement between government entity and a private entity to develop a particular infra/project at pre decided terms and conditions. eg: BOT (Build operate transfer)

Indian storage, transportation and marketing produce is mised with challanges like —

- low price realisation
- increased cost of procurement
- lack of post harvest infrastrure
- low value addition
- huge wastage — pest infestation
- open/cover and plinth storage
- overflowing granaries
- low level of processing

All this cause low price realisation, arising need of PPP in such areas.

SIGNIFCANCE of PPP in transportation, storage, marketing

1) STORAGE :

1) Cold chain availability is very low hence private firms can develop

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Cold chain storage infrastructure

2) temperature controlled freight wagons for floriculture, transportation via railway and sea
(Similar to Bharat gaurav trains)

3) FCI could outsource private firms to encourage storage infrastructure in areas which have less infrastructure like North-East and East India ⇒ increasing uniform availability of storage.

4) specialised storage areas / temperature controlled to be taken in participation for
1) MEAT SECTOR
2) FISHRIES.

eg: KISAN SUVIDHA Portal - connects farmers to storage options.

IN TRANSPORTATION →

1) technology development for real time tracking of food grain movement
⇓
would reduce intermediaries and enhance efficiency

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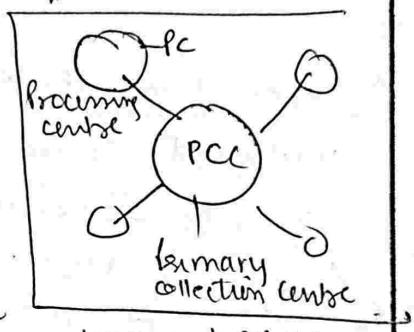
2) Web based application for movement of produce both INTER-STATE and INTRA-STATE ensuring greater interoperability.

IN MARKETING :-

1) Private markets would be established similar to Rythu Bazar in Andhra Pradesh

2) increases HUB and SPOKE model availability of processing infrastructure to increase value addition to increase high farm gate value



HUB and SPOKE MODEL

3) undertake advertisement for value added products through news/TV channels

4) upgradation of
- Post harvest infrastructure
- provide correct gradation of food grains

Thus SIP will help in doubling farmer income, creating off farm employment opportunities and reduce load on government PSEs like FCI, warehousing Corporations.

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(14) Public distribution system covers 67% of Indian population, It provides highly subsidized food grains (₹3/2/1 - Rice/wheat/coarse grain) to the poor and vulnerable people through nation wide fair price shops.

ROLE OF SMART-PDS →

1. Reduce inclusion and exclusion error and ensure Better targetting [only 50% avail benefits]
   eg: Aadhar seeding of Ration cards (NITI AYOG)
   Reduces ghost beneficiaries

2. Reduces leakage of food grains
   eg: GPS tracker in trucks (used by HARYANA GOVT) to track movement, halting locations etc

3. ensure correct measurement and distribution eg: e-Point of scale device at fair price shops

4. increased transparency eg: Real-time monitoring
   ePos to update → used amount
   → left stock Balance
   → Beneficiaries list

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Digitisation of Ration Cards and push for one Nation - one Ration Card (ONORC) - help in Interoperability through ANNA VITRAN PORTAL

- Reduces stress of migrants, who could now avail food grain at any place at any Fair price shop (FPS)

6. Direct Contact with Benficiary through technology would lead to reduction in intermediary layer. (eg: KISAN SUVIDHA PORTAL)
MERA RATION - web based app for PDS

7. ease of governance for government, ensuring accountability and transparency

However there are several challenges to such technology led transformation :

1. digital divide in rural areas - low penetration of - mobile devices
- computer networks
- e-pos device in FPS

2. lack of digital literacy - limit usage of e-POS, MERARATION etc

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2. lack of 24x7 electricity for e-PDS
Poor internet connectivity, lack of digital infrastructure

3. SOCIAL issues like — discrimination with SC/ST in distribution of food grain (given poor quality food)

4. cyber security risk
as PDS and associated information constitute critical information infrastructure

5. digitisation of Ration Cards still in process and aadhar seeding still not completed

Thus a greater overhaul in terms of accessible digital products, increased digital infrastructure couple with awareness and digital literacy is needed to realise potential of SMART-PDS

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(15) Marine heat wave (MHW) as defined by world meteorological organisation (WMO) is the average increase of 5°c in the temperature of ocean/seas that last for at least 4-5 days. It usually refers heating of the ocean.

EFFECTS ON MARINE ECOSYSTEM →

1) induces FISH KILL ZONE and DEAD ZONE due to lower oxygen level and low sunlight penetration, causes CORAL BLEACHING.

2) It affects marine biodiversity and range of Nekton, benthic species affect the plankton formation, sea grass formation and kelp ecosystem, CORALS

3) It affects marine ecosystem capacity to act as a SINK of Carbon dioxide

4) It increases temperature of coastal areas causing extremes in temperature

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5) high intensity formation of tropical cyclone at increasingly high scale (due to high subsurface sea temperatures)

Associate challenges → storm surges
→ coastal floods

6) distorts Monsoonal flow, causes irregularity in cooling – heating – evaporation cloud formation

changes → intermittent Rainfall
→ uneven spread
→ flash flood
→ cloud burst

7) distorts energy transport from Equator to Pole. eg: Anti meridional oceanic circulation irregularities (AMOC)

EFFECTS ON ECONOMIC SYSTEM DUE TO MARINE HEATWAVE :

1) Crash of fishing industry
→ affects fisherfolks livelihood
→ reduces opportunities of coastal people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) reduction in export (of sea food, sea fishes) causing lower dollar inflow

3) adverse weather pattern → cyclonic storms affects maritime transportation and EXIM activities

4) increases cost of disaster risk reduction, mitigation strategy, infrastructure in coastal areas

5) threaten socio-economic capital in event of cyclones in coastal areas affects critical information infrastructure energy infra → Nuclear energy on coasts (Kudankulam) etc

6) reduces oceanic services due → coral harvesting for medicinal purpose
↓
sea weed harvesting → for medicinal purpose

Thus a greater push to mitigate MHW is to preserve the atmosphere through GREEN ways thus committing ourselves to PARIS Agreement (1.5°C limit) and GLASGOW COMMITMENT)

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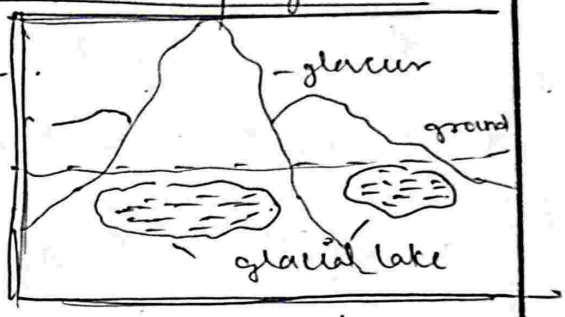
(16) Glacier lakes are huge pool/lake of water beneath a melting glacier. Himalayan ecosystem has thousands of glacial lakes in its vicinity



CAUSES of glacial lake outburst flood

when these lakes comes to surface and coupled with increased water level they flow into adjoining areas with high speed and is called glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF).

CAUSES ARE :-

1: high temperature in glaciers

IMD Reported = (decreasing no of cold days in Himalaya
increasing no of hotter days)

causes increased rate of glacier melting

2: glacial landslide and avalanches exerting huge pressure on glacial lakes

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3. high GHG (greenhouse gas) emission causing unimaginably high ice/snow recession eg: Black carbon effect on Karakoram glacier.

4. greater infrastructure — causing huge water leakage eg: NTPC tapovan vishnugad on dhauliganga

IMPACT OF GLOFs :-

1. water security compromised
   - drinking water scarcity
   - water related diseases = diarrhoea
   - increased microbial proliferation
     - bacteria & etc

2. instances of flash floods, water transgress into habitations affect life

3. Agriculture affected - crop loss and huge wastage

4. higher rate of water speed - causing huge SOIL Erosion, limit productivity of soil

5. increased lubrication due to water can cause landslides in upper reaches.

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~~steps taken~~

6. Affects livelihood of tribals — cattle / ~~livelihood~~ livestocks lost, food, foodder unavailability

7. displacement of communities entailing socio economic challenges.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT :-

1) Project Himansh in himalayan region to study the impact of climate change

2) Indian Institute of Himalayan Research to give real time data inputs to monitor such events

3) India's glacier protection Policy

4) The Himalaya Karakoram - Hindu Kush Cooperation group (HKHK) with neighbouring countries.

Thus an overarching institutional framework is the need of hour. Mitigation of climate change through reforestation, limiting infrastructure to valleys could be of immense help.

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(7) Radiometric dating refers to dating of carbon to find out the properties such as age, genetic make up of any living species of any species (living/non living) which contains Carbon.

METHODOLOGY :-

1) Carbon present in body - due to accumulation and absorption from environment when organism is alive

2) once the organism dies, it stops absorbing Carbon from environment

3) after dying the accumulated carbon starts decaying in body

4) the radiometric dating measures the amount of carbon left in body to find out how much Carbon decayed in what times.

This helps in knowing age, genetic character of the organism.

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limitations associated are :-

1. highly technology intensive process
2. Requires precision and high standards of measurement.
3. Requires skill and mastery and cost
4. limited technology-labs for conducting such high end experiments.

Advantages of using Calcium 41 -

1) it reduces the exposure to radiations encountered during the process
2) helps measure accurate amount of Carbon decay.

Thus a greater push to innovation is need of hour to more popularise and effective carbon dating

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(10) e-Pharmacy refers to the online selling of medicines through web based portals. It is similar to operation of food delivery. Many e-pharmacy platforms are :- m-Pharma, NETMEDS, 1mg etc

Digital health is the ideology of digitalising the health infrastructure with use of ICT (information & communication technology) tools
eg: Ayushman Bharat digital health mission (ABDM).

GROWING CONCERNS OVER E-PHARMACY due to :-

1. reckless medicine sale and purchase due to no regulatory present contributes to — high antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
   | high antibiotic usage

2. reliability of prescription uploaded in digital form. → (may be fake)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. use of single prescription to avail multiple drugs from multiple pharmacies

4. Sale of scheduled drugs through these e-pharmacies remains unchecked

5. Pushes negative Behavioral tendencies) regarding health as drugs available easily at doorstep

7. issues of
- (Banned medicine) (cough syrups methanol contaminated)
- (enquiry of medicines)
- (fake medicines)
- (low awareness about usage among rural population)

8. Misuse of prescription to avail drugs having potential harm.

Thus a greater oversight is needed.

WHAT CAN BE DONE :-

1) An independent regulator for regulatory oversight on e-pharmacy stores

2) Compulsory licensing based on sector investigation of e-pharma

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Barcoding of prescription to enforce true identity and to prevent EVERGREENING of prescription

4) restricting supply of scheduled drugs

5) taking recourse to information, education and campaign to create awareness among people for responsible use of e-pharma

6) push to government recognised e-pharma sectors or tie ups such as Appollo e-pharma tie up with Hyderabad government hospital.

7) enforcing strict punishment and proper code of conduct

Thus a greater legislative framework is needed to enforce regulations for regulating e-pharmacy and protecting people's health

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(19) LWE refers to the extremism in states like Jharkhand, Bihar, Bengal, chattisgarh, odhisha and karnataka. It started as an institutional extremism after the Naxalbari event in 1967 in Bengal.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DECLINE of LWE

1. Arrest and detention of many left wing leaders causing LOSS OF LEADERSHIP
2. greater presence of security and VIGIL forces in LWE (Red corridor areas)
3. Push to socio-economic reforms such as Public distribution, scholarship for education, immunisation program - reduced the effect of LWE leaders ideology.
4. surrender of many LWE soldiers/warriors due to progressive rehabilitative policies of government
   eg: operation SADBHAWNA

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5). increased coordination and cooperation with community through

a) SHG proliferation (Shanichand — school dress stitching SHG)

b) community policing, tribals as policemen (Odisha)

6) greater governance reforms giving the effected tribals the rights of JAL, JANGAL, JAMEEN eg:- forest Rights act, land Alienation and Rehabilitation Act.

7) increase infrastructure development — creating new opportunities for youth through National tribal institute (NTI) Delhi, tribal Balwadis, Kasturba gandhi hostel etc.

Thus report by MHA shows that

(1) LWE affected areas have decreased from (90) to (46)

(2). human rights violation / death of civilian decreased.

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This however not fully signifies the decline/end of LWE in near future as:-

1) Ministry of Home affairs report :

i) Chattisgarh : highest security personnel death (1009).

ii) discontent of tribals due to

- Forest Rights not given uniformly
- governance deficit
- poor rehabilitation
- encroachment on natural resources like (NIYAMGIRI BAUXITE MINING)
- poor representation

and continuing discrimination

2) eruption of violence/discontent in form of movement like KOEL KARO Andolan

3) Discontent leads to greater push towards falling prey to LWE ideology

Thus a continuous strategy of socio and economic development is required until the region is free from LWE fully.

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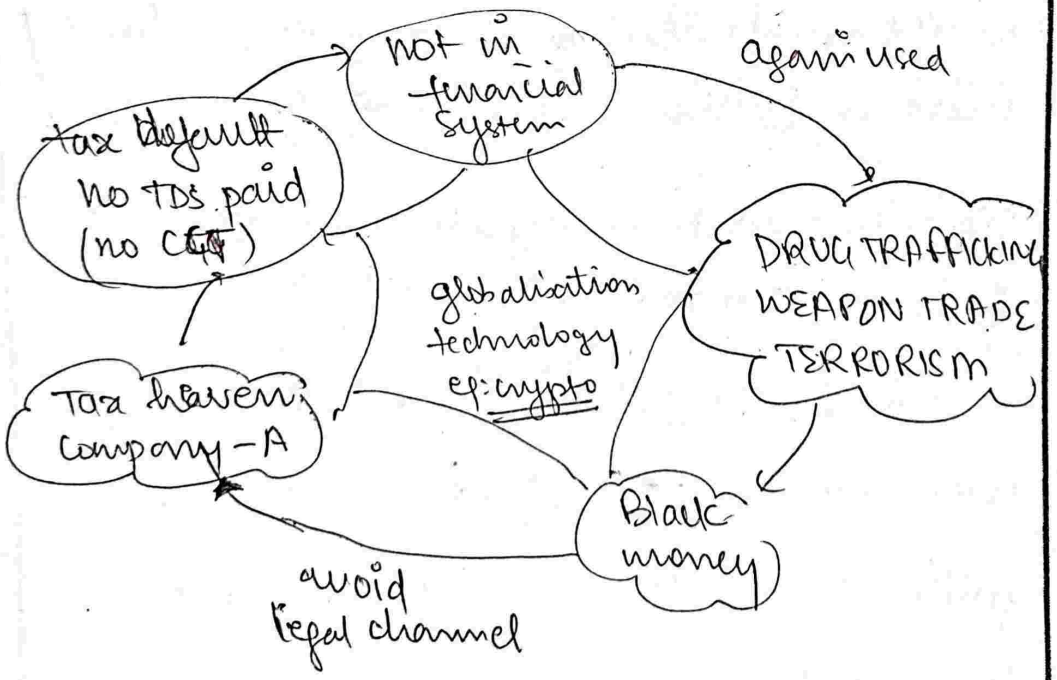
20 Money laundering refers to earning money from illegitimate sources (gambling) illegaly and integrating it into legal system to make it legitimate. It involves placement - layering - integration

tax crimes - such as default tax, hiding income, shifting to global tax heavens, Round tripping for tax avoidance.

one ways to conceal money.

COMMONALITY BETWEEN TAX CRIME AND MONEY LAUNDERING -



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Some anti-money laundering measures :-

1) Prevention of Money laundering Act (PMLA)
2) Black money Act
3) Tax deduction at source
4) Foreign exchange act (FEMA)
5) Benami transactions act

Challenges in enforcement :-

POLITICAL → lack of political will
→ collusion with crony capitalistic powers
→ corruption and pade-off
→ criminalisation of politics
→ huge unwarranted asset owned by politicians themselves.
→ Corporate donations to Political parties
eg :- Electoral BONDS

LEGAL → lack of effective definition of "corruption", money laundering
→ Institutional loophole - no single enforcement agency
→ causing misuse and escape

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3) Absence of strict and prompt actions
4) no law on cross border crime for money laundering eg: VIJAY MALLYA escape

OPERATIONAL CHALLANGES

poor coordination between these agencies

multiplicity of agency for enforcement [NIA, ED, CBI etc] lokayka

difficulty in extraditing punishing cross border criminals

lack of oversight on white collar tax crime due to

fake e-way Bills

increased Blockchain crypto transaction
→ anonimity
→ untracebility

thus a overall transformation of legislative as well as institutional framework is needed, to conforming to international principles, wisdom sharing etc is required

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1199106

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aishwasyam Prajapati

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

IISE Lucknow

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional theatre forms of India evolved since ancient and medieval times such as Puppetry, dances, music and Drama, painting

They reflect the ideals and emotions of society as:-

1. Dance forms → divine origin (Brahma's creation)
→ given in Bharatmuni's Natyashastra
→ The Navrasa shows emotion of Nayak - Nayika (Hero - heroine) (god - devotee)

eg: Kataka hasta Mudra in Bharatnatyam
Nag band Mudra in Manipuri

Other emotions through costume and props
eg: Red colour symbolising Nobility in Kathakali
white colour symbolising PEACE in Kathakali

2. Music: such as Hindustani, Carnatic and folk
1. Alha and udal in Madhya Pradesh describe Valour of brothers Alha and udal
2. Sohar in Bihar and UP describing happiness during occasion of child birth
3. Hariyali song in garhwal - shows care for livestock food collection

3. Pai song in Madhya Pradesh welcome coming of Monsoon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Puppetry :- originated during even Indus valley civilization

eg: ① Pavakoothu = glove puppetry, performs from events of Ramayana and Mahabharata

② Tholu Bommalu

③ Thogalu gombeyatta :- gives account of social status, shadow of high status large and of low status - small

Ⓓ Paintings :- Murals, miniatures

eg: ⓐ Madhubani - welcoming Rama to marry Sita.

Individual's Role :-

1) engage with community and establish social relation with help of the art eg:- snake charmers (Kalbelia dance)

2) traditional craftsmen get livelihood

eg: Puppetry making by leather worker
Mask making for chhau dance.

Thus Indian traditional art reflects a huge repository of culture and sentiments

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa was constructed during Ashokan times in Madhya Pradesh. It is one of oldest Buddhist site, symbolising spread of Buddhism in Mauryan times and after.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

1. Provide account of various events like

1. Ashoka's visit to Pattipatra
2. Buddha's Birth, renunciation, enlightenment and Mahaparinirvana

are shown in form of Murals in detail

3. Jataka story(s) find mention on Torans and gateway

eg: Ruru Jataka, Shibi Jataka

depict previous births of Buddha

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

1. Consist of parts of architecture like :

a. cylindrical drum
b. circular Anda
c. Harmika d. chatra e. Torans (added in later century (Sunga and Satvahana time) d. double circumambulatory passage

2. Brick used in construction.
Outer ~~Inner~~ layer burnt bricks
Inner layer unburnt bricks

3. The 4 toranas added later have various carvings in detail. show
→ hard outline, side profile
→ roundness and complexity in figures
→ 2D as well as 3D depiction

It inspired future architecture :-

1) Amravati stupa :- having similar gateways.

2. Bashut stupa - made up of bricks

3. The circular Anda = similar to domes in medieval architecture

4. The harmika and chatra - inspired vimana and mounting spire of Temples

Thus Sanchi Stupa has a great historical and architectural significance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat singh, born in Punjab was a revolutionary who took part in Anti-simon protest and was involved in Lahore conspiracy case (murder of general saunders)

Real Breakthrough made by Bhagat singh :-

1. He propagated the revolution to be a mass revolution

2. stressed on participation of worker, peasants labourers in revolution against
   1) colonial masters as well as
   2) exploitative Indian master

3. Veered away from ideology of violence in later years
   He said there is no solace in cult of bombs and pistols

4. He was a Socialist in thought. He

said that peasants and workers have to stand against their oppression

d. He established Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha to work for them

5. called for establishing a new order - socialism where everyone deserves everything

6. called for open fight against colonial masters and not for conspiracies

7. He established secularism in his Punjab Naujawan organization, considered Religion to be a private matter

8. His ideas were nobel, he professed Nationalisation of Industries, transport communication

Thus Bhagat Singh inspired thousands of Youth to work for mass struggle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Meiji restoration was a national reconstruction plan which made Japan relinquish the debacle caused by it's defeat in world war-2 and terrors of Nuclear Bomb.

Factors leading to Meiji Restoration :-

1) destruction due to world war-2 and atomic bomb

2) huge poverty and homelessness along with deteriorating health of people

3) tattering economy - causing dependence on adverse nations like US, UK

4) People's sentiments of anger and dissatisfaction

5) The political system recouping strength to make Japan advance and emergence

of National leadership.

The significance for Japan :-

1) Part in global economic order

2) Infrastructure reconstruction (Rail, road, port) destroyed in world war-2

3) increased Health and literacy rates

4) emerged as a Manufacturing hub

5) strengthened to stand bully of China and its claim on nearby islands

6) developed it's Military capacity in aircrafts and submarines

Thus meji restoration put japan on path to become self sufficient and self reliant.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nationalism is defined as imagined community of sentiments, symbols and beliefs that help to evoke a feeling that we belong to same community.

• Nation is a psychological entity.
it gets territorial legitimacy by a "State"

BASIS OF INDIAN NATION

1. Historical Basis : India as an Ancient community held together by Religion, culture, customs (cultural unity)

2. Ancient : India as an Hindu Nation of Hindu conquerors like Chola, Guptas

3. Medieval :- India as a Political entity ruled by Delhi sultans

eg: Minhaj Siraj called India a political unit.

4. India as a Mughal empire, making huge progress in art and architecture

5. India as a Religio-Political entity, causing partition after territorial conquest of British

6. After Independence: India as a define territory under constitution, a land of multiple Religions, languages, cultures.

THREAT TO Indian Nationhood :-

1) Narrow Nationalism: causing clashes with minority community

2. communalism: Religious chauvinism causing Riots eg: Godhra

3. hyper nationalism :- eg: Arshdeep Singh cricketer, bullied for dropping catch against Pakistan

4. Regionalism :- causing threat to Nation demand of seperate state (Nagaland, Bodoland)

5. secessionist tendies - Khalistan movement

Thus Indian Nationalism has to incorporate communal sentiments to be alive and vibrant

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's Pharmaceutical industry has registered growth of >50% in last 5 years. India is the world's largest supplier of generic Medicine as well as Antibiotics

Factors behind growth of pharmaceutical

1. High export potential

India fulfils 50% requirement of Africa

40% requirement of USA

25% requirement of UK

2. Skilled labourforce availability

3. cheap labour cost = causing low production cost

4. India has highest number of US certified Drug laboratories outside US ⇒ high quality manufacturing and certification

5. increase state support through incentives → 100% FDI, Production linked incentive scheme

6. encouragement given to Medical tourism through programs like heal in India.

7. Gavi alliance - ensuring partnership and coordination in supply chain.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance to Indian Economy

1. high export = reduce current account deficit, manage Balance of Payment

2. huge employment generation (Production linked incentive for Pharma companies)

3. adds 0.2-0.3 % to Indian GDP.

4. further pushes Medical tourism = earn foreign exchange

Significance to health :-

1. high availability of generic drugs = reduces out-of pocket expenditure (48.8%)

2. maintains easy accessibility of drugs to poor section of society

3. Protecting from various Non-communicable disease like diarrhea, tuberculosis etc.

Thus Indian Pharmaceutical industry is a SUNRISE industry which can spur growth in economy

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

cyclones are rapidly circulating ocean currents with a low pressure centre.

It arises due to frontogenesis (temperate) as well as due to high sub-surface sea temperature (tropical cyclone)

India :- 8% of cyclone in world
10% of area prone to cyclone

8/247 most deadliest cyclone in India

why more cyclones in Bay of Bengal :-

1) increased intensity of thermal low in ITCZ causing pull of ocean current from southern hemisphere

2) easterly winds magnitude high due to high pressure gradient causing tropical cyclonic depression

3) La-Nina Phenomena, (triple La-Nina dip) causing rapid cooling of eastern & central

Pacific ocean.
Thus low pressure in Indian Ocean, causing high cyclones and high rainfall.

4) decreasing periodicity of Madden julian oscillation causing convective phase on Indian ocean than in Arabian sea

why ~~cyclo~~ decrease in frequency of tropical cyclone

5. El Niño phenomena causing disturbance in cooling, evaporation

2. coupled phenomena of double jet streams causing hot dry airs, weaken Monsoon

3. climate change eg: disturbance (decrease) in Atlantic Meridional Oscillation (AMOC)

4. High pressure developing around Pacific ocean, weakening the pressure on Madagascar region
eg: ENSO (Southern oscillation)

However climate change is the biggest anthropogenic factor to cause disturbances in SW monsoon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are vent (opening) on earth crust from where lava, magma, dust ashes and pyroclastic debris is spewed on earth surface. eg: Mt Etna.

Volcanoes are destructive as :-

1. destroy Agriculture land, crops
2. destroy biodiversity
3. socio-economic losses
4. Threaten human-Animal life
5. add to global warming (CO_2 is also emitted)
6. can cause earthquake, Mudflow, land slide
7. Health concerns - Asthama, Nausea, burns etc

However they are critical for human life as

1. Creator of land forms : 80% of earth created by volcano (eg: Deccan Plateau)
2. emit sulphur :- highest concentration in human body required (Bone development)
3. Are a source of Geothermal energy
   eg: hot springs and geysers

4. Regulate carbon cycle and water cycle by emitting CO_2, and water vapour

5. deposit high mineral content ash on agri fields - productivity increases

6. emit Aerosols in atmosphere which significantly lowers the earth temperature to an extent (Relief from global warming)

7. are a tourist place potential, a site for recreation, historical significance

other significance

1. helps analyse the inner layer of earth crust

Thus volcanoes are critical for existence of human life.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Relative deprivation is a perceived differentiation on non-availability of benefits in comparison to others. It is a "feeling"

How it constructs Regionalism

1. Regionalism :- when love for a Region outperforms love for nation. geographical concentration of loyalties and sentiments of people

2. Relative deprivation

eg: Uttar Pradesh (UP)

Wester UttarPradesh
- Noida
- Ghaziabad

} Metro Rail Smart city

Eastern UP
- Basti
- Gorakhpur
- Bahraic

Not developed in comparison to west UP.

Thus demand for seperate Eastern UP State has been voiced

eg: similarly
Bihar, Jharkhand were Bifurcated in order to adhere to people's aspiration stemming for Relative deprivation.

3. Relative deprivation in terms of
→ infrastructure development
→ Health, education
→ Per capital income
→ Social indicators → infant mortality
→ literacy rate

4. Relative deprivation in North eastern states → accuse the centre for a "step motherly treatment"
• demand seperate state even autonomy
eg: repressive forest laws creating feeling of discontent among tribal.

Also there are other regions such as Religion, language, ethnicity but Relative deprivation play far more important Role

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent news of suicide of a student (dalit) in IIT Bangalore and an incident of a child (Inder Meghwal) from Rajasthan beaten by teacher causing his death Reflect that violence in educational institution have been increased

Why Bullying in schools :-

1) casteism in Big institutes eg:- issues around Dalits /SC/ ST in canteen
2) issues around vegetarianism and non-vegetarianism among students
eg: IIT Banglore - put posters in canteen, "only vegetarians can sit"
3) students granted admission through "Reservation" or quotas are bullied and casteist slur passed

Forms of violence in schools :-

1) eve teasing girls, transgenders in schools and colleges

2) physical violence :- fights and fractures between students

3) stereotype and prejudice :- eg: passing casteist remarks, doubting capabilities

4) covert discrimination :- less marks by teachers to students of disadvantaged sections

eg: Dalit students made to sit on floor

5) other forms ⇒ 1) ~~Beef~~ ~~on~~ ~~casteist~~ hijab controversy (Autonomy versus school discipline) (in Karnataka)

How to address this violence :-

1) Sensitization among students through formation, education, campaign

2) Building cooperative behaviour through sports, community projects

3) Plays, nukkad natacks to sensitize about equality, liberty, fraternity

4) mechanism of grievance redressal in schools eg: Pink box for complains against sexual harassment

Thus it is a high time to take steps to realise "Education for all" goal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom kingdom, for the major part was contemporary to Mughal rule in India.

The Ahom kingdom stretched all over North-East India (presently the 7 sisters)

It was finally annexed in reign of Aurangzeb

Role played by Ahom kingdom :-

Cultural Identity and historical Identity :-

1) Rise and flourishing of local literature

eg: Buranjis in local Assamese language

2) Syncretism from various regions eg:-

Pala + Tai style = evolution of Ahom style of Architecture

People migrated from Burma

3) Traditional theatre like Manipuri Dance

symbolising the acceptance of Hindu god and goddess (Shiv-parvati) worship

4) Ahoms worshipped their own totem gods but also displayed tolerance towards Hinduism

5) Music evolution :- eg: ~~Bhongi~~ Shankaradeva's Baona and Borgeet

6) Theatre evolution - dance and drama comprising of community spirit
eg: Chhau (having imprints from Bihar)
Ankia naat (Martial art + dance)

7) evolution of languages were patronised
eg:- Brajavali + Maithili used in Assamese literature

8) Sankaradeva's Ekasarana movement during Bhakti time, spread Bhakti ideology patronised by Ahom kingdom

9) The Ahom kingdom's charaideo Maidam are of historical significance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Charaideo maidam = means lighthouse
↳ They are burial sites of royal people of Ahom kingdom

10) Valour of Military generals like Lachit Barphukan against Mughal encroachment.

11) Kingdom of Gash Katanga in Ahom reign specialised in trapping Elephants and elephant trade

Legacy in Contemporary times :-

1. Chogjom parv :- the folk songs are even sung today in memory of Ahoms struggle against British

2. Ankia Naat has been evolved even performed at world stage by SPIC MACAY

3. Architecture of Ahoms - terracotta used inspired as a sustainable mode of construction in N-E

Thus Ahom kingdom made North-East at pedestal of prosperity and cultural excellence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The capitalist class was late to evolve in India due to restrictive colonial policies. It however got a spurt after rise of Nationalism, more aptly after the swadeshi movement.

Position of Indian Capitalist :-

1. Pre Swadeshi 1800 - 1890s : No significant capitalistic class eg:- cotton Mills owner

2. during swadeshi (1890 - 1915s)

→ The capitalists evolved like

Nilratan sircar - National tannery

VO chidambaram Pillai - swadeshi steam navigation company

Acharya, PC ray - Bengal chemicals

They supported the strikes in

→ cotton mills
→ jute mills } foreign owned

3. During Non-cooperation movement

In 1920s = establishment of Indian labour organisation

-new industries came (TISCO)

Strike supported by capitalist due to

I. Rise in demand (Cloth boycott caused huge profit to capitalists)

However they also not supported strikes because :-

1) fear of labour unrest

eg: Ahmedabad textile Mill strike

during decade of 1920s-1930s strikes occured in

→ Khargpur iron mills
→ TISCO in Jharkhand
→ Buckingham Carnatic Mills

4. Indian capitalist class :-

1) GD Birla - contributed sum of lakh rupees to Indian National movement

2) FICCI emerged as representative of all India Capitalistic interest

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Indian capitalist pressed for Reducing Rupee-sterling Ratio (to improve exports).

4) the capitalists distances from (FICC) the round table conference as per Indian National congress wishes.

5. during civil disobidience movement

→ capitalist class stayed away due to huge labour unrest

eg: sholapur textile mill strike

→ formed Bombay Plan for National reconstruction post independence (Tatas and Birla etc).

6. Post world war-2

- cement, chemical, industry came up
- working class union formed
- capitalists favoured reforms in working class conditions

Thus capitalists role in Indian National movement is very significance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Press was the novel medium to spread mass awareness in India during the seed time of struggle (1890-1915)

Leaders such as Bal gangadhar Tilak on Press to spread anti-British feeling, mass propaganda eg: through Kesari

evolution of Press in India :-

1) Censorship Act (1799) (by Wellesley against probable french invasion)

2) Licensing and Registration Act (1823) imposed restriction on Indian press

3) Press Act (1835) by Metcalf, relaxed the restrictions.

→ huge increase in newspapers, Journals

→ Metcalf called "Liberator of Indian Press"

4) Registration act (1859) post the revolt of 1857 to limit spread of Revolutionary ideas

5) Vernacular Press Act :- called the gagging act of (1878.) by Lord Lytton. penalised only vernacular press

eg: Amrit Bazar Patrika turned into English newspaper to avoid it

6) Incitement to newspaper and offence act (1908) against the extremist action during Swadeshi movement

7) Indian Press Act (1910) against the revolutionary activities. confiscates Press belongings on account of sedition

7) Indian Press (Emergency Act) (1930): against the civil disobidience movement. put restrictions of Press

IMPACT ON VARIOUS STAGES OF FREEDOM STRUGGLE :-

1. tightened anti-British sentiments

2. ↳ increased political awareness

eg: village libraries were formed where news of national importance was discussed and deliberated

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. helped in creating feeling of fraternity and brotherhood among different communities

4. encouraged the revolutionary activity
eg: Kesari and Mahratta

5. greater reach to every section of society about idea of liberty, equality, self rule
eg: Musat-ul-Alkbar – Persian
Bangadutta – English, Hindi

Swadeshi Movement → highlighted revolutionary activities through press activism cause deportation of Natu Brothers and Tilak

Non-cooperation movement : Hindu-Muslim unity forged on Khilafat issue

Vernacular Press act : saw biggest strikes in favour of press independence

thus Press brought different people together and texts such as Hind Swaraj prepared people for mass struggle in gandhian phase

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are geographical areas where rainfall is less than 25 cm (250 mm)
They are found in every continents.
various types of deserts are :-
subtropical desert, (Sahara) . cold desert,
Interior desert (Gobi) etc.

Factors behind formation of desert :-

1) sub-tropical high pressure belt near 30°-60° lattitudes
→ causes supressed rainfall
→ development of permanently dry condition
→ convergence of winds eg: Sahara

2) cold currents - causing desication effects, i.e warming the air waves thus leading to no moisture fall
eg: Peruvian desert

3) Interior deserts :- By the time winds reach the interior continent

they shed their moisture causing no sanjan. eg: Gobi

4) when places on leward side do not receive rainfall as all rain occurs on windward side desert develops eg:-

Atacama desert, Patagonian desert

5) The cold continents having little precipitation also cause desert formation (cold/polar deserts)

other factors → cold currents
→ hot dry winds
→ anthropogenic factor (climate change)

Major landforms found in desert are:-

1) erosional landform

↳ Mushroom rock, table rock, Rock Pedestal.

Due to action of wind hot dry wind lifted above, causing abrasion

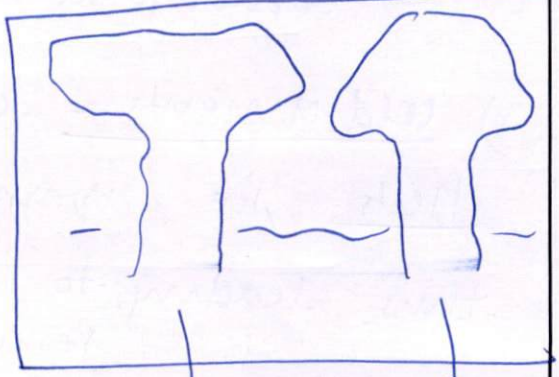


table rock mushroom rock

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) depositional land forms

a) Barchans

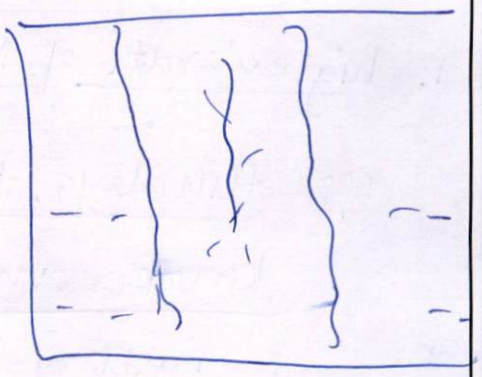
cresent shaped sand dunes having two tails (in convex shape)

b) seif

develop when there is a shift in wind conditions.

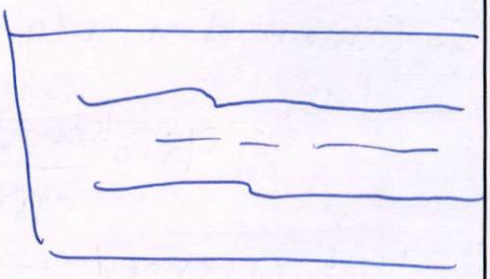
Has only on tail

c) transverse Barchans :- when wind blows Vertically (Parallel) at constant speed



d) longitudinal Barchans

where sand supply is poor



Other landforms

1) Alkali flats :- salt evaporation causes it

2) Oasis :- green patches due to underground water.

Thus deserts are dynamic landforms having variety of structures

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are the sentinels of climate change. They are composed of rock, debris, unconsolidated, consolidated sediments and ice/snow. eg: Himalayan, Andes Rang

Adverse impact of climate change on Mountain :-

1. higher rate of Melting of glacial mountains

eg: Himalaya, Hindu Kush and Karakoram's small glaciers are melting

2. causes anomaly in Snowfall and snow loss

eg: Karakoram Anomaly (growth of snow)

But reversed after 2015 causing Mass loss of ice in Karakoram

3. causes diversion in routes of rivers (High erosion — sedimentation — causes river to change their routes)

4. underwater table water extraction causes mountain valley more prone to land slide
eg: Joshimath

5. High incidence of landslide, rock fall and debris fall due to construction activities eg: Dynamite blasting operation to break mountain for char dham highway project

6. increasing tourist on mountain have caused plastic pollution - decreasing scenic beauty

7. No. of cold days have been reducing in Ladakh (the number of coldest days have been lesser this year)

8. vehicular smoke, aerosol, particulate matter - causes deposition of mountains - reducing the albedo of earth

9. The Mass ice loss in Antarctica is due to higher absorption of carbon due to pollution [Ronnie shuey]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

initiatives taken for their Sustainable management :-

1) Himansh project for research and development in Himalayan ecosystem

2) National Hydrology program

3) Base stations in Arctic and Antarctica (Himadri, Bharathi) to research about mountain ecosystem.

4) The third Khush-Karakoram-Himalaya (HKHK) group consisting of all stakeholder nations

However there is a greater political will required to stop the extreme effect by limiting agriculture to valleys, reducing strain on Mountain resources

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a minor mineral under Mines and minerals act in India. It is significant to aquatic ecosystem as well as has economic importance

Reason Behind unsustainable sand management :-

1. Although 90% sand mined through quarries 10% is mined illegally from river beds = causing unsustainability

2. weak law and order and institutional mechanism to stop illegal mining

3. lack of regular monitoring

4. nexus of sand Mafias and Black money most sand illegal mining for Black money

Impact of unsustainable sand mining :-

1) Water pollution and air pollution increases the suspended matter in water, air

2) biodiversity damaged - eg: Basking and egg laying sites of crocodiles in Yamuna

- Rookery of olive ridley turtles at gahirmatha beach

3) disbalances sediment budget of River

causes River course change

spill over

disappearance of Beaches as Barriers to storms and surges

4) imbalance in ground water recharge affects marine biota eg: Planktons reduction - causing bad effect to fisheries industry.

5) Deep forest, corals destroyed. underwater Benthic animals affected

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Remedial measures taken are :-

1) illegal sand mining banned by National green tribunal (impose penal action)

2) illegal sand mining included as an offence under IPC

3) National sustainable sand Mining guidelines have been given by MoEFCC

4) Research and development to produce sand from crushing virgin rocks, M-Sand, sand from industrial by products.

5) fly ash utilisation in concrete, brick making have led to reduced sand demand.

6) Vihanyam Portal for surveillance under Mines & minerals act

Thus Sand has huge ecological benefits and it must be conserved

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

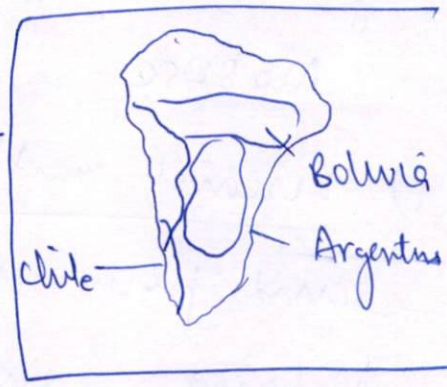
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

lithium is a strategic mineral, which occurs in a non-metal form. It is whitish-grey in colour and is called WHITE GOLD.

Major lithium producing countries are:-

1) Bolivia, Argentina, Chile — called as lithium triangle



⇓ account for >70% of world's lithium production

2) Australia - another major lithium producing country

3) Hong Kong / China → "Not producers" but huge processors of lithium, supply almost >90% of lithium to world

4) African continent → Namibia, Kenya } ⇒ Produce lithium

5) India : 7th largest prospected reserves
5.9 million tonnes in Reasi (Jammu Kashmir)
5.7% of world

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geo Political aspect of lithium production :-

1) Is a strategical mineral : affected by global supply chain, trade Blocks and restrictions

2) Is a critical mineral ⇒ uses in
- Electrical Battery manufacturing
- Solar panels
- Electronic industry → (high processing speed)
  ↓
  lower thermal runaway

3) Requires huge processing ⇒ requires technology and skilled manpower
⇓
reason for geographical concentration in China and Hong-Kong (huge processing capacity)

High Money intensive

huge gestation period

Environmental implication of lithium production :-

1) huge water intensive extraction and processing process (lead to scarcity)

2) huge pollution of water (temperature increase of water would affect marine animals)

3) used in Electronic industry (chip making, Battery) = cause huge Electronic waste ⇒

4) Hazardous to health ⇒ Electronic waste having toxic chemical, gases, flammable components. their traditional recycling causes → Bioaccumulation
→ Bioconcentration

5) extraction process would cause earthquake, landslide, explosion (affect landforms)

Thus a greater research and development is required in field of lithium production

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The India consist of more than 30% of population aged between 27-59 years and thus major population of India is still young.

Globalisation is the process of integration of world's economic and social system through high mobility, expanding transport and communications.

Impact of globalisation on youth Identity :-

Positive impacts → Youth more vocal about Rights & duties

1) global identity of youth : a global youth having knowledge of happening around the world

2) increased opportunities →
a) employment :- eg in Silicon valley
(3/10 engineer in India)

b) education → in-global campus
eg: MIT, oxford and cambridge

3) proudly accepted international / global culture

eg: BTS Army (BTS Band (Music) of Korea, huge followers in India)

4) Shed narrow conception of Caste and Religion

eg: Non resident Indians leaving their surnames (study By HIRA SINGH (Professor))

5) Access to global products
↳ Apple (macbook) computers.
Pop culture in youth popularised by Alisha chinoy, Usha Uthup
global food chains = address huge demand of youth (Mcdonalds etc)

6) Also popularises own culture eg:
PK MACAY

Negative effects :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. consumerism increased causing corruption and greed

2. dilution of values → old age care of mother-father
→ respect of elders
→ family values

3. diminishing - social relationships
friendship relations not followed

4. Hatred and feeling of low towards indegenous culture
eg: Indian dresses (salwar - suit) less popular

5. language chauvinism - english seen as language of intellect
hindi given low value etc.

6. Individualism preferred over collective orientation eg: dowry for greed

Thus globalisation has been mixed bag of goods and bad for youth

"Youth of country is its horoscope"

thus youth should be encouraged towards fruitful endeavours by Information, education and campaign

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The National family health survey-5 (NFHS-5) report showed that India's fertility rate has dipped to 2.0 (below replacement level 2.1) in 2021-22

The ageing population is the population in range of (>60 years) in India

As per NFHS => 54% of population is >60 years of age

Demographic concerns around declining fertility :-

1) high percentage of dependent population (old age people) (54% NFHS-5)

2) high expenditure on social security schemes eg:- 1) Pension Yojanas
2) Food security program
3) geriatric care

high fiscal burden

will lead lesser spending on other productive sectors

3) huge burden on already stressed healthcare as aged population has high morbidity

(80% of hospitals
75% of doctors 60% of nurse)
in Urban areas

[most elderly live in Rural areas alone]

4) high rate of inclusion and exclusion error in social security schemes

along with lack of data driven policy

eg: Indira gandhi National old age pension scheme (IGNOAPS) give ₹500 to elderly >80 age.

which is too low

5) inaccessible social environment and non-availability, non-accessibility of assistive and aid devices

eg (a) high import duty on hearing aids

(b) huge cost of eye/ear transplant

Other demographic concerns :-

1) lack of skilled youth and high out-of work population would

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

cause dip in manufacturing process

2) low manufacturing - falter Indian economy.

3) countries like Japan - UK face problem of decreasing workers and decreasing production

However, the population policy requires new upheaval to focus on not the "quantity" but "quality" of population -:

1) Silver Economy or Ageless economy to have active elderly participation

2) upskilling Youth to fill the labour gap

3) increasing labour force participation rate of women to balance the outgoing workforce

Thus careful restructuring of population policy would make elderly from a liability to asset

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Urbanisation level of India is at 34% currently (census - 2011). Urban areas are characteristics of manufacturing, industry and secondary - tertiary employment

It is estimated that by 2050, 54% of indian population would live in urban areas

Welfare needs of Poor urban dwellers :-

1) Poor housing capacity - requires sustainable housing to reduce slum proliferation

2) access to safe drinking water and Sanitation

3) proper and efficient drainage pattern to prevent water borne disease as well as urban floods

4) efficient and pocket friendly as well as environment friendly means of transportation and communication

5) Access to municipality services through greater participation eg through Smart cities

6) increase in living standards through formalisation of workspace and high per-capital income

7) Education and literacy

Public policy should focus on :-

1) core infrastructure needs of Poor-urban people

- Electricity eg: PM SAUBHAGYA
- education ⇒ Right to Education
- water ⟶ AMRUT
- Sanitation ⇒ Swach Bharat Mission
- transport, communication } ⇒ National infrastructure Pipeline
- health ⇒ Ayushman Bharat Mission
- housing → PM awas Yojana
- employment - eg: Rajasthan's Urban Employment guarantee act

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) it should focus on capacity development of urban youth

eg: PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

3) focus on reduction of crime rates in slums like petty thefts, drug consumption through participation of civil society and NGOs eg: Child Rights and You ⇒ drive against child labour

4) focus on → Youth

↓ Women → Reproductive health to reduce fertility

↓ increase labour force participation

5) efficient traffic management

6) waste and solid-waste management

↳ eg (a) Okhla waste management

(b) waste to wonder park

provides employment ✓ supports revenue to municipality

7) eradicating practice of Manual scavenging, caste discrimination in urban slums.

Thus as "Rural Poverty is carried to urban areas through slum", great focus also requires on Rural area along with urban areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे | अधिकतम अंक: 250

Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks:* ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 119910 6

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aishwaryam Prajapati

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
ENGLISH

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

तारीख
Date
26/08/2023

केंद्र
Centre: IISE Lucknow

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure groups are voluntary and Non-partisan organisations which exert pressure on those in power to realise an aim, here, protection of environment

Role of Environmental Pressure Groups (EPG):-

1) enhance public awareness about the menace of climate change and Pollution

2) encourage public participation and community activism through campaigns, eg: Narmada Bachao Andolan trust (NBA)

3) provide the government, policy makers with evidence led, data driven support
eg:- World wide fund for Nature

4) protect the species of concern like Birds, animals eg:- ~~Bird~~ Birdlife international also protects wetlands and Mangroves

5) have specialised sustainable approach towards particular ecosystem
eg: Manyseres for future alliance

6) Success - pressure groups have played instrumental role in conservation of tigers in India, by striving sensitization among tribes like Maldhari

7) Enhance speedy reconstruction and rehabilitation of ecosystem as well as affected people. eg: Bhopal gas leak bust

environmental policies such as:-

1) Forest rights Act
2) Scheduled tribes & other forest dwelling people act
3) Sujalam Campaign
4) Rainwater harvesting program

All require support of pressure groups to style community participation and responsiveness and head for GREEN ECONOMY

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Supreme Court recognized sex-workers as a profession under Article-142 (power of complete justice).

Sex workers are one of the most disadvantaged section of Indian society. It also has huge presence of LGBTQ+.

CHALLANGES IN ENSURING BASIC RIGHTS AND EQUALITY FOR SEX WORKERS :-

1) Persistent discrimination - most people are LGBTQ+, transgenders who face discrimination from society

2) No other means of livelihood :- government has not taken steps to promote alternative livelihood to poorest people.

3) lack of monitoring and action against human trafficking: many adolescent girls are trafficked across border to work as sex workers

4) No chance of re-entry to society: as they are looked down by people

5) immense poverty and illiteracy forcing poor parents to sell their female offsprings

6) Casteist dimension :- lower caste girls SC/ST are more prone to enter into sex worker industry.

What needs to be done :-

1) schemes like SMILE (support for marginalised individual) should be extended to sex worker

2) sensitisation about equal rights and autonomy through NGOs like Naz foundation

3) ganging out alternate means of livelihood to them

4) strict action against human trafficking network

Thus a greater political will is the need of hour

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Right to free legal Aid is provided and guaranteed by Article 39 A. It is mandatory under Article 14, 22.

DLSA are set up under Lok adalat Acts to provide free legal aid to poor and vulnerable section at district level

Role played by DLSAs in free legal aid :-

1) increases awareness through awareness drives about court procedure

2) protects poor/vulnerable against hefty fees charged by notaries, vendor, outside courts

3) help in constituting Lok Adalats at district level to solve cases at pre-litigation stage itself

4) Promotes the adjudication of petty cases through

Alternate dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism ie through Negotiation, conciliation and Arbitration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) ensures the access to justice at right time by disposing case outside court → decreases burden of courts

6) multitude of population gets their rights compromised in cases like pension, family dispute, inheritance eg: women, rape victims, physically challenged

7) Also helps in solving cases of urgent character against public utility services like telecom, communication etc.

8) promotes free, cheaper also cost-effective and flexible justice to poor.

Thus DLSA's have been boon to the judicial system. They promote equal rights to equal justice

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium system is the present mode of appointment of supreme court (SC) and high court (HC) judges, by recommending name to President.

under 2nd judges case - collegium recommendation is binding on President

collegium for SC = Chief justice + 4 seniormost judge
collegium for HC = Chief Justice + 2 seniormost judg

LACUNAES IN COLLEGIUM SYSTEM :-

1) No constitutional backing, it is an ad-hoc mechanism, a judicial innovation only

2) opaque procedure, no transparency (as judiciary out of RTI ambit)

3) Non-representative => low minority representation, near to NIL women representation

4) causes clashes between judiciary and executive eg:- scrapping of NJAC (National judicial appointment commission)

5) lack of trust of executive in collegium system diminishes its legitimacy

6) Accusations of Nepotism, corruption, favoritism

7) Has no specific procedure for selection of candidates names to high court and supreme court

8) dissenting voices heard from judiciary itself. accused of transfer postings as a sop or punishment

Thus what requires is the balance between Judicial autonomy as well as Judicial restraint.

A new method or the restructuring of collegium by enhancing representativeness would help it gain legitimacy and trust

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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civil services i.e Bureaucracy is the Permanent executives system that maintains continuity in public administration. It acts as a link, communication challenge between government and citizen.

Present day challenges in front of civil services:-

1. complex nature of governance - increasing size of ministries and hierarchy needs most veto points to be neutralised

2. challenges of Globalisation - new form of inequalities (energy poverty), challenges like Drug trafficking etc

3. Issues of upgrading skill - in line with Artificial intelligence, big data, 5G and Industry 4.0 to cope up with challenges.

4. Issue of generalisation versus specialisation

present day governance requires generalisation

Baswan Committee = Votes for lateral entry to bring specialisation

5. Civil services engage with climate justice academia and global trade policies

thus it requires new age reforms -

1. Mission Karmyogi to prepare civil servants for present challenges (training module

2. Concept of SEVOTTAM to be applied in civil services also to ensure greater public good

3. encouragement to interact with similar institutions at global level

4. encouraging risk taking behaviour and innovation (eg: Bhilwara model of covid relief)

Government has launched "Parshashan Gaon Ki Or" to encourage domain level specilization among civil servants

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social impact bonds are money/credit instruments which encourage programs having good socio-economic impact on lives of people. eg: green Bonds
Blue bonds

Potential of social impact bonds

1. generate employment through finances made available

2. play huge role in decreasing burden from government. share the ideals of welfare of people

3. promote sustainable means of livelihood among youth

4. active in training and education
Institutes can issue bonds to take/raise money

5. greater efficiency in socio-economic programs — use new channels to mobilise resources like
- peer to peer lending
- digital lending

6. enhance transparency and productivity as stakeholders can regularly monitor the progress of policies

However several challenges are:-

1) low awareness about social impact bonds among primary investors
2) lack of secondary market for it
3) high cost of issuing, high face value, limits small contribution
4) sometimes used as a tool for crony capitalism

Thus a greater overhaul is required by reducing its listing cost, face value to popularise it as an instrument of mobilising finance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The higher education pyramid in India is steep with very skewed participation of women in it, as well as those who get higher education and enter workforce.

Female enrollment Ratio = 45% (census 2011)
Female in labour force = 20.5% (world bank)

Reasons for above divergence :-

1) Social conditions : though women get higher education, patriarchy and marriage forces them out of workspace.

2) huge skill gap - many women graduates are from Arts/commerce stream and lack industry specific skills

3) Occupational segregation - women engaged in care, catering, cashiering and cooking (4Cs)

3) double burden :- of house work and office work forces them to leave workplace

4) sexual harassment at workplace also limit their participation

5) informalisation of workplace (90%) and contract based jobs - causing low social security - pushes them from labour market

How it can be addressed :-

1) state supported institutions like :- creche system to free women time

2) scholarships like STEM, WEST (women in engineering, science and technology) to help women acquire skills in line with industry requirement.

3) Social security schemes - Maternity Benefit (India = 26 weeks) to be provided.

All this would help India to raise its GDP by 27%. says IMF, if female labour force comes at par with male

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil registration system (CRS) is a data enumeration mechanism to help in evidence led policy formulation in India. It is a repository of Death rate (DR), Birth Rate (BR), Mortality Rates (IMR, MMR) etc.

Revamped CRS system in country :-

① induction of technology in CRS, secure digitisation to be in a machine readable format

② enhances coordination from ministries to access real time data
eg: Ministry of Family Health and child care.

③ enhanced the interoperability of data

to be employed by data experts to frame regional specific policy

(4) tamper proof CRS system from cyber security as declared as critical infrastructure under Information technology act (IT Act) 2002

(5) free access of CRS data to varieties Research and development NGOs and civil societies to help in policy formulation.

Thus CRS system has been made more Robust.

However need is to enhance ground based data collection through census exercise along with maintenance of CRS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF is an International organisation, the only tripartite agency. It helps in management of global financial and economic order through helping nations to open up economies and cope up with Balance of payment (BoP) crisis.

Key areas of Reforms in IMF :-

1. Inclusivity :- Europe enjoys over representation, while Africa is under represented

2. More Voice to global south - in concensus and key decision making

3. Removing imposition of conditionality :- while helping economies in reconstruction The conditionalities eg:- Open economy

reducing import barriers have led to global imperialism

4. Independent functions - through enhancing transparency - by publishing reports accessible to all members

5. outcome based review to its efforts in various countries required

eg: "Africa's lost decade" - Africa poor even after huge loans from IMF

6. More part in global infrastructure development in poor countries : to stop them being victim of China's predatory lending

7. limiting financial help to european countries to make space for global south. eg: Sri Lanka's economic crisis

Thus new challenges like energy poverty, climate reparations also needs to be included in reform of IMF

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

West Asia comprises of Iran-Iraq, turkey, saudi Arabia i.e Gulf countries as well as middle east along with the central Asian region. It has gained immense importance due to changing geopolitics for OIL, GAS and natural resource.

India's Relationship with west Asia

1) cultural syncretism - historical relations between jews, Islam, Parsis and zoroastrians [Tikun olam (Israel) = Vasudhaiv kutumbkam]

2) The west Asian Quad - representing new challenges and interest (I2U2)
Israel, India, US, UAE

3) (CEPA) agreements with United Arab Emirates
→ $100 Billion trade realisation
→ work visas extended
→ Removing export-import duty on (>90%) products

4) defence trade with Israel ⇒ Barrack missiles, trade in Israel with diamonds

5) connectivity ⇒ TAPI (Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan India) project

- IPI pipeline (India - Pakistan - IRAN)
- INSTC and Ashbagat agreement

6) India also requires support of OIC (organisation of Islamic countries) 57 members to have permanent seat to UNSC

7) 3rd India - central Asian region summit organised

8) food for oil partnership with IRAN amidst USA sanctions

However issues like → Indian Minority treatment

→ Connectivity issues

→ China's inroads to West Asia

demand greater foreign diplomacy activism to deepen relationship with West Asia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Competition Act 2002 established the CCI after the repeal of Monopolistic Restrictive trades and practices (MRTP Act). Aim of CCI is to maintain level playing field between various business and industrial organisation and promote free market system.

Role of CCI in curbing malpractices :-

1) Took action against National stock exchange (NSE) for violating transparency and insider information link

2) Took penal action against Google, fined it for abusing its market position against the android.

3) It fined DLF for bad market practices (predatory lending of house loans)

4) It contempled BCCI for abusing its position against the IPL franchise auction.

Thus it helped in removing opaque trade practices, in favour of open economy.

However certain lacunaes in its course have affected it's legitimacy as an transparent comission —

1. It turned down request of stroke from Airtel against predatory lending price of Reliance jio in an attempt to distort consumer base

2) Time and now vested interest and political link has affected decision of CCI.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) The capitalistic interest has marred CCI due to links with corporates.

4) issues such as telecom sector irregularity, monopoly in insurance sector has not been given due attention

Thus there is a need to :-

1) effective charter of CCI committing to transparency and accountability

2) accountable to legislature to enforce mechanism of answerability

3) transparent recruitment, giving more powers against market abuse (powers of civil court to enforce arrest etc.)

This will help realise its aim to promote open and free economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Representation of people Act (RPA) 1951 provides for actual conduct of elections. It also enforces conditions for disqualification of members on various offences including Hate speech (Section 153 A, 153 B)

Menace of paid news in Election :-

1) Rising due to use of digital technology in elections
→ twitter, facebook, youtube reaching millions of people

2) Automated bots and softwares like Cambridge Analytica, technology like deep fakes, Big data = distort information

eg:- Viral news about chief election commission taking about EVM hacking

3) Paid news has also increased due to hefty funds available

- through electoral bonds
- corporate donations
- Black money

4) Also there is no limit on a political party's election expenditure and spending - making it easy to waste public money.

effect of paid news on election process :-

1) fake news = causing riots, community tensions

2) Paid news - promote failure of election process through booth capture, fixing of election

3) lack of level playing field for smaller parties who do not have funds

4) distorts voting patterns

5) threaten democratic ideal of free, fair and just- election

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus there is a need to make PAID NEWS an electoral offence :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Amend RPA, 1951 to include "Paid News" in list of offences under IPC that invite disqualification

2) give a proper definition about "paid news" for effective enforcement

3) limit on political party's election spending

4) limit on electoral bond or removing funds through electoral bonds or introducing previous (7.5%) cap on corporate funding

5) Mandatory to disclose election expenditure under RPA (above 20,000) to be made

6) Indrajeet sinha Committee Recommendation :- State sponsoring (partially) of election to create a level playing feild.

The Best practice like Jharkhand Mukti Morcha publishing its electoral expenses should be encouraged

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Doctrine of essentiality is a judicial innovation propounded firstly in Sirur Mutt case. It helps in adjudicating a case involving Religious sentiments and beliefs.

Doctrine of Essentiality :-

① consist of Basic practices that are adhered to by a religion

② Texts (Religious texts) are cited and evidence is collected to know whether practice is essential doctrine of a religion or not

eg: HIJAB controversy case in Karnataka

(Supreme Court said that wearing hijab is not an essential Practice under Islam)

③ It helps the courts in balancing between the religious autonomy as well as individual/community sentiments

④ It is in line with the Relative freedom of Religion (i.e relative Restrictions on Religious practices to maintain public order, and law.

⑤ It has led to solving many cases eg:- Hijab case, sirur mutt case, and satisfy community feelings.

However their are certain challenges:-

1. the doctrine is based on self interpretation from Religious text by judges in which they lack expertise.

2. Religious text are different in different languages and contain many contracts and contradiction

3. Also there is a significant difference

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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between the written text (face value) and inherent meaning.

4. Religions like hinduism lack a single authoritative text, which makes the process difficult and complex

5. people and community are (not) satisfied with court's judicially innovate doctrine of essentiality practises as practices vary from Region to Region and even among the same religion

Thus need of hour is to elicit opinion of experts and Religious heads in interpretation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The increasing size of government and its ministries have created problems like difficult concensus making, redundancy etc. [eg:- Atal Bihari Bajpayee's cabinet was called JUMBO cabinet (had 70 members)

Reasons for limiting the size of government in India :-

1. Reduce complexity in administration - lower veto points to be neutralised to arrive at concensus and hence avoid overload in decision making

2. Make the Bureaucracy more participatory and effective (Reduced burden of Political executive)

eg: ~~Bas to~~ 2nd ARC and 5th pay commission

Vote for reducing size of administration

3. cost saving and financial excellence in administration

4. decrease Redundancy in decision, neutralise faulty structural hierarchy and increase productivity by balancing autonomy

5. smooth flow of information causing high transparency and greater inter ministerial and inter-departmental cordination

6. Rationalisation of Manpower required for specialisation

However, it may prove counterproductive as:-

1) low availability of civil servants (in disturbed areas such as left wing extremism areas, there are less officers (in Jharkhand)

2) It would overload the administration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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with huge workload

3) Rising complexity of governance - new challenges like disruptions caused by Industry 4.0, Artificial intelligence and climate change

4) huge Population in India and mostly disadvantaged need Public services cost effectively as well as timely - would require huge manpower

5) continuous strikes, communal strikes, law and order challenge can't be managed by greater government functionaries

Thus in developing country like India, there is a need to balance the needs of society and governance manpower cutting to arrive at effective use of Resources

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The centre launched IoE to develop India's premier institutes on par with global institutes in higher education like (Oxford, MIT, Cambridge) etc.

However the reality has not been so.

Reason for Poor performance of IoE scheme :-

1) Budgetary constraints :- more than 65% of budget of UGC goes to few central educational institutes

2) Poor industry-academia linkage, causing huge skill gap in college pass outs (Economic survey = 30% graduates in NEET category (not in Education and employment, training)

3) lesser no. of research paper published by Indian doctoral fellows

3) Administrative overload on central educational institutions, complex Accreditation process

4) dynamic Rise in below average colleges, take accredition etc.

5) No Indian University ranked under 200 in Quagrarelli symond Ranking (china's 7 universities in top 200)

6) lack of expenditure on Research and development, skewed participation/ enrollment in Phd. programs (Male > female)

7) lack of private sector participation in higher education (30%) [germany = 60%]

8) faulty syllabus - Rote learning
technology centric - Not

9) No concrete plan to expand premier institute's campus such as IITs, IIMs overseas

10) Brain drain continues from IITs and IIMs

11) low budgetary spending (3%)
committees such as Tendulkar committee suggest at least 6% expenditure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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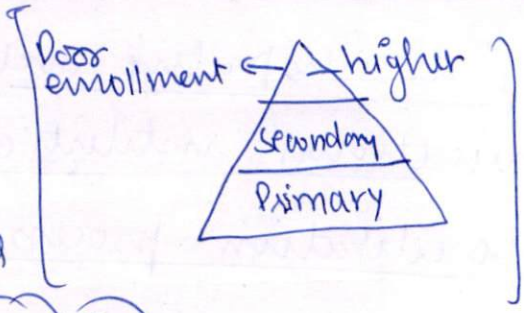
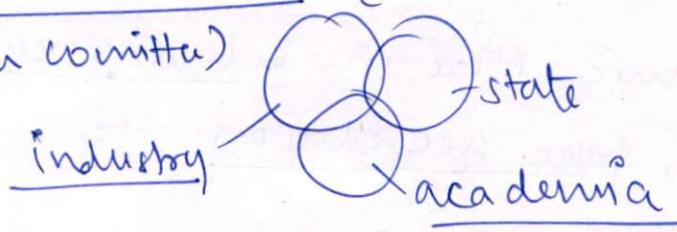
Ways to realise the potential of IoE :-



1) Tripple helix model (Tendulkar committee)



2) focus on infrastructure expansion and equity in higher education

3) focus on doctoral and Post doctoral research → greater spending

4) Radhakrishnan Committee Recomendation to be followed = to expand Indian campus to overseas

5) Policy of Brain drain to bring back talent in India (eg: Vayja Program)

6) private sector participation, in modernising curriculum - in line with global developments.

Thus it would help in realising the excellence of IoE scheme

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital public infrastructure (DPI) is the infrastructure which is free available without cost to people. eg:- COWIN, UIADI etc

Significance of DPI :-

1) enhances innovations = open source softwares like android help in modification to create new product

2) spirit of equal accessibility - citizens can access DPI without any cost. this has increased digital technology penetration in India

eg:- Netbanking

3) transforms service delivery

eg: COWIN = helped in tracking

and surveillance of corona patients

4) promote inclusion through awareness programs like RBI Kehta hai app.

5) encourage to remove digital illiteracy through education

eg: PM gramin digital saksharta Mission (PM DIGISAKSHAM)

6) fills gaps in learning poverty caused by covid-19 pandemic

eg: e-Vidya, Swayamprabha TV channels

7) Promote transparency in operations as well as accountability

eg: Proactive governance and timely intervention (PRAGATI App)

· UMANG (unified mobile service for new age governance)

8) stir people's participation in governance

eg:- MyGov app

9) encourage policy & information awareness

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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eg: Mahiti Kavach, Janta ka March

10) Transforms government process eg:-
Procurement through GeM
Retail business, kirana stores on ONDC
(open network digital commerce)

However certain lacunaes are needed to be overcomed :-

1) digital technology - device unavailability
ASSOCHAM = 27% of students in urban and 17% of student in Rural area have access to computer

2) digital literacy and financial literacy (in case of e-financial services)

4) poor internet connectivity, poor digital infrastructure in rural, hilly areas.

Policies like Bharatnet to upgrade panchayats digital infrastructure and Best Practices like Kerala fibre optic network (KFON) (Right to internet as fundamental rights) are steps in good direction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The "Right to health for All" ensures the idea that every one has access to basic healthcare to carry forward a life of full health against rising diseases.

supreme court in Bandhua Mazdoor Vs Union of India declared Right to health as a fundamental Right under "Right to life" (article 21)

INFRASTRUCTURAL GAPS TO BE FULFILLED :-

1) upgrading of Primary health centres to Health and wellness centres (PHCs to HWCs) (1.5 million HWCs under Ayushman Bharat Mission - still pending)

2) upgrading services in PHCs like early screening of physical disability in foetus, mental health care etc

3) Balanced growth of hospital and nursing infrastructure in Rural- urban areas and North-south India

eg: 80% hospitals, 75% doctors, 60% nurses } concentrated in South India

4) technological usage to Reduce the infrastructure gap eg:-
DOZEE (Bed that can be converted to ICU Beds)

FINANCIAL GAPS TO BE ADDRESSED :-

1. high out of pocket expenditure in Primary healthcare
eg: (India = 48.8%, USA = 18.8%)

2. low budgetary spending on healthcare (<3%)

3. high cost of tertiary treatment like organ transplant, cardiovascular diseases

SOCIAL ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. Brain drain of Medical graduates causing huge manpower deficit

NITI Ayog = (9000 doctors required in 25000 PHC)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Issues of violence against doctors (eg: during corona pandemic)

3. Accessibility barriers to
Physically challenged, Elderly

4. More focus required on Mental health of adolescents and reproductive health of women

5. Attracting foreign investments through Heal in India program

6. Need to address loss of altruistic motive among doctors and nurses

Best practices like Mohalla clinics of Delhi, Basti dawakhana of Telangana and family welness centre of Kerela needs to be emulated

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The third gender consist of people of gender other than male and female like transgenders, LGBTQ+ community. They constitute the most vulnerable sections of society.

Legislative protection to the third gender :-

1. Supreme Court decriminalised homosexuality (Article 377) in Navtej Singh Johar case

2. Article-377 have been spell unconstitutional in Naz foundation case

However they continue to be disadvantaged due to :-

1. hidden discrimination ⇒ stereotyped, prejudices and often physically, mentally and sexually abused.
(more likely target of sexual abuse)

2. suffer from problems like

- lack of education
- homelessness
- engaged in begging and sex industry
- trafficked across borders

3. Discrimination in laws also

eg: adoption law = does not have provision for adoption by a homosexual couple.

Marital Rape and other sexual offences do not considers the "Third gender"

4. other forms of discrimination

- seen as an objects of entertainment
- violence against them
- subject to public shame

What can be done :-

1. data collection on social condition of the third gender for an evidence led policy.

2. Residential schools to provide them with education.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. schemes like SMILE (support for marginalised) to be utilised to promote enterpreneurship among them.

4. success stories of various transgenders and third genders to be publicised to generate awareness

eg: Manjamma Jogathi (Padma shri Awardee)
↳ President of Karnataka Sahitya Parishad

Shushant divigkar - public figure, fond of reading, participates in intellectual debates.

5. Policy of government to be made gender neutral to provide legitimacy to the efforts

6. Training institutions specially designed for them to promote employment and education, Rehabilitation

Thus it is said that "law decides where society should go but society itself decides where it actually goes"

The need of hour is awareness generation and greater political will

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SCO is a Permanent Intergovernmental Political, economical and Military organisation. It's members are India, Pakistan, China, Turkmenistan, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrghystan (Iran also)

Significance and expectations from SCO of India :- strained ties such as:-

1. To counter Regional terrorism, Religious extremism through RATS (Regional anti-terror squad)

challenge - differing definition of terrorism in India and China

2. Border issues with China in Doklam, ladakh and with Pakistan in kashmir limit participation

3. issues of mistrust hover over SCO due to clashes between armies of India - China, India - Pakistan

4. China's predatory lending under BRI (Belt road initiative) = an attempt to eclipse Indian neighbours to its influence eg: Nepal, Bangladesh support BRI

5. violation of territorial sovereignty of India by Pakistan and China
eg:- China pakistan economic corridor (CPEC) through Indian kashmir

6. China's dominance in SCO, closeness of Russia and China amidst increasing India-US cooperation.

Other factors responsible to limit SCO's usefulness:-

1) ~~seen as~~ ~~Anti~~ Propagation of an Anti-West Ideology by China affects India's strategic position

2) historical differences among members make it a weak entity (difference in cultural, - economic - political system)

India = democracy
China = Autocracy
Pakistan = Various power centres (military - government)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) SCO has not helped in solving border disputes. (China's and Pakistan aggressive nature after scrapping of Article-370)

Significance of SCO :-

- Kept in link with Russia (strategic partners)
- Elicit regional participation
- Inroads to central Asian Region by India through connectivity like TAPI
- deliberate over Afghanistan future as essential for India's interest.

Thus India needs to :-

1) give primary to national interest over bloc politics

2) engage through countries via other forums like G-20, ASEAN, G-4

3) reflecting solidarity with global south (India-UN global south partnership)

4) promote soft power and alternative infrastructure = Asia-Africa growth corridor, coalition of disaster resilient infrastructure

Thus to counter claims of China and Pakistan India should use new alternatives.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The India is a strategic partner of USA.

USA is ~~the~~ one of the largest source of foreign investment in India and cooperates with India on multiple fronts.

India has a net positive balance ~~against~~ with USA.

The significance of iCET :-

1) encourage technology sharing with India, would reduce dependence of china

2) Built indigenous potential through 5G, Artificial intelligence, by gaining access to technology related credit.

3) The critical technology reflects

↳ conventional and non-conventional technology

space, defence, war tone

and the emerging technology refers to the

Artificial intelligence | Big data | 5G, 6G | Industry 4.0

4) India could benefit from Aircraft, submarine and space technology

5) It would help in increasing economic growth in India through transformation of Manufacturing and Industrial process

6) Reduction in import duties on digital products (Chips, semi conductors) would further revolutionise the India digital programme.

7) It would enhance and deepen partnership with USA as well as Europe

However challanges persist are :-

1. instances like AUKUS (secret groupings) cast shadow of mistrust
   - submarine technology to Australia - a one-off deal (did not consider India)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. The global supply chain disruptions coupled with pandemic = scarcity of chips and semiconductors

3. India's structural inefficiencies like high logistic cost, import dependence increasing in case of critical minerals (from China, Hong Kong) eg: lithium

4. give signals to Russia of increasing west connections [Russia coming closer to China) - difficult to maintain strategic autonomy

5. Restrictive trade regime of USA and its monopoly in world's financial, trade institutions may affect India

Thus India's cooperation with ICET has to be "wait and watch". ICET would surely enhance domestic capacity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1199106

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aishwanyam Prajapati

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre IASE Lucknow, UP

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food and Agriculture organisation (FAO) defines food security as all time availability, affordability and accessibility to food to all people. Food security ensures a minimum level of nutrition among people.

Different dimension of food security are :-

1. Production
2. storage
3. distribution
4. Affordability
5. Accessibility
6. Availability

India's status on these dimensions

1. Production (a) India (2nd) largest producer of food grains after china

(b) Horticulture production also one of highest (2nd in world)

2. Storage → Integrated cold chain availability program

APEDA and MPEDA

State and central warehousing corporations

ensure the efficient storage along with (FCI) (Food corporation of India)

3. distribution - taken through PDS (Public distribution system) by FCI under National food safety act (NFSA)

4. Affordability ⇒ PM garib kalyan Yojana ensuring Affordability to poor section

- NFSA ⇒ ₹ 3/2/1 per kg Rice/wheat/course grain
- Antyodaya Anna Scheme = 35 kg/Household

5. Accessibility - One nation one ration card and interoperable ones Viran portal help in accessibility

Concerns Associated :-

1) low per capita yield (fragmented land - Reason)
2) low processing of horticulture and food grains
3) skewed Storage capacity, high wastage
4) high fiscal burden of PDS (~2 lakh crore)
5) exclusion error (~~only~~ 67% covered under NFSA) limit accessibility

Thus a greater overhaul of food distribution, transportation storage along with climate resilient variety such as Millets should be taken to accomplish SDG 1, 2 (Hunger, poverty)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Blockchain is a decentralised system of currency system/technology, and chatgpt is an assistive program having perfect user interface through huge language training.

Potential in transforming Agriculture :-

1) CHATGPT ⇒ used for research and development in various climatic region
↓
huge data collection and processing about new varieties

→ help farmers to have solutions to everyday farming problems (eg: Pesticide suitable for Pest Infection)

→ can be leverage to develop new climate resilient variety of crops through information about crop characteristics

→ global cooperation in developing SMART Agriculture

2) Blockchain →

a) help in creating an efficient farm to fork model for food processing

b) can be leverage to reduce middlemen from the supply chain through direct connection between farmer and procurement centres

c) can be used to develop hub and spoke model of farming, pilot farming to test new crops through Internet of device

d) It can be used to transform the remuneration to farmer for their produce reduce delays, cuts and pending arrears.

However concerns lie :-

1) Internet connectivity less and low penetration of digital services

2) low farmer capacity - digital education

3) Major farmers are small farmers (< 0.5 hectare land SAS survey)

Thus greater capacity building should be undertaken to leverage the platforms for a 2nd Green Revolution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarisation refers to the reduction in use of dollar ($) in international trade by countries, thereby reducing volume of ($) in international financial system.

Factors for increasing trend of de-dollarisation

1. USA's attempt to use it as a cost free trade weapon against countries
   eg: Sanctions on Iran, Russia affecting India's trade

2. To peg regional currency such as Yuan, Rupee for more deep economical partnership

3. unexpected events like affecting the world.
   - fed tapering
   - global financial crisis

(dedollarisation would reduce vulnerability to external shocks)

4. $ manipulation (by USA) for its own benefit (makes export difficult)

5. To reduce dependency on foreign currency ⇒ freedom from

maintaining forex reserve in $

Will $ loose significance :-

It is difficult as ($) has

1) high volume of trade in world (>80% of trade in dollar)

2) America's credentials
- open free markets
- democratic rule
- high trust in ($) in world

(no other country currency fulfills this)

3) (Ruppe % in global trade = 1%
Yuan % in global trade = 4%)

When can $ loose significance

1) when any regional currency increases share in export - import or global supply chain

India has to thus focus on

1) increasing trade and mercantile activity around world, higher share in global value chain

Thus ($) has been a trustful currency, however due to various structural deficiencies it is now moving towards idea of dedollarisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Subsidy is form of benefit given to people in country. India gives subsidy on food to poor through schemes like Public distribution system (PDS). (Indirect subsidy ~ 2.0 lakh crore)

Pressure from developed countries :

1) WTO's members demand reduction of subsidy on sugarcane (Brazil, guatemala)

2) fishery subsidy (India = $15/fisherman
developed country = $7500/fisherman)

3) PDS and MSP include in Amber Box subsidy (i.e trade distorting)

Significance of food subsidy regime

1. huge poverty (381 Million poor still left in India)

2. Covid-19 - caused deprivation
(pew research = poverty doubled after Covid)

3. high incidence of anemia and non-communicable disease in India
(NFHS - 51 % women anemia victims)

4. High instances of child wasting, Child stunting, Malnutrition

5. Huge hunger rate (global hunger Index - India = 107 position)

Thus food subsidy helps in :

1) Monitoring minimum level of nutrition among people

2) accessible to poor and below poverty line population (NFSA = 67% people given Rice/wheat/coarse grain at ₹ 3/2/1 per kg)

3) Help farmers through MSP (Minimum Support price) to achieve double income

4) subsidised distribution in Mid day meal has yeilded positive results of high enrollment along with good nutrition

5) Is very useful for overall development (physical, mental, cognitive)

Thus in developing countries like India, food subsidy is very important to achieve SDG 1 of zero Poverty and SDG-2 (No hunger)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India depends on Monsoon for larger parts to attain water security. However uncertain monsoon, retreating glaciers and falling down ground water level (>84% utilization for Rice/wheat crops), Water insecurity threatens India.

Initiatives taken by government :-

1. Central ground water commission to map and conserve sources of ground water
2. National Rain water Harvesting program And "Catch the Rain" campaign to conserve and tap Rainwater
3. Atal Bhujal Yojana - to maintain a good level of groundwater Aquifers
4. Nevary Pani Sansad = Rejuvenation of Johad, kunds, Tanka (traditional storage structures)
5. Nalbanni genge Program : to improve

quality of River ganga by abating Pollution.

Issue still persistent: Reasons are :-

1. Structural deficiencies - weak monitoring of Schemes and less er accountability

2. limited community participation in schemes like Namami ganga

3. lack of Budget and financial resources

4. issues like low operation capacity of Common effluent treating system, not working efficiently

5. Natural and climatic factors
   - uneven Rainfall
   - delay in Rainfall
   - Natural disasters (storm surges, flash floods)

6. falling ground water level
   - concretisation
   - deforestation
   } → loss of Natural aquifers

7. despite NGTs (National green tribunal) ban, illegal jeans Manufacturing, textile industry runoff in rivers

Schemes like Swajalam Campaign to make sponge cities. Neeru-Meeru campaigns and community participation is the need of hour for sustainable water policy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arctic glacier is the Northernmost pole of earth and is source of water as well as Minerals. It consists of huge number of glaciers which are now affected due to climate change.

Major drivers of Arctic retreat :-

1) huge CO_2 emission → vehicular exhaust
→ industrial emission

2) increasing global warming = causing melting of arctic ice

3) The increases shipping activity has led to Negative feedback loop, Albedo feedback loop causing melting of glaciers

4) The arctic paradox - shorter routes and huge mineral/coal/ Natural gas deposits attract the pollution and oil spills etc

5) Illegal fishing, mining, nuclear test in arctic Biota

Potential impact on ecosystem) :-

1) Reduction in snow cover = reduce number of glacier = water insecurity / food insecurity

2) release of huge no of Bacterias trapped in glaciers — new diseases, alien species, invasive species, destroy biodiversity

3) Release of methane, trapped in glaciers would further contribute to global warming

4) Rapid ice melting = causes ocean level rise - high flood frequency

5) Reduction in Albedo of earth = more sunlight = more melting of glaciers

6) Arctic glacier retreat = disbalance in ocean circulation - also disturbs the general air circulation

Thus for a sustainable future, arctic region - the sentinels of climate change should be preserved. A global treaty similar to Antarctic Treaty and Madrid protocol is need of hour

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism is defined as a flight to space by people who are not astronauts and for entertainment / leisure purpose

eg: space X = elon musk
virgin galactic by Richard Branson } = undertake space tourism
Roscosmos (Russian space agency)

challanges Associated are :-

1. Safety concerns of passengers onboard in hostile space environment

2. No treaty covering non-astronaut passengers in space. All insurances only cover Astronauts

3. Effect of increasing space debris due to multiple space tourism missions

4. Environment affected, CO_2 emission if frequency increases in future

5. No treaty covering liability of launching nation towards space, low earth orbits etc.

Measures taken to address challanges :-

1. Remove debris : by British space agency (European space agency) to remove debris through net and harpoon method

2. UN COPOUS : UN Committee for peaceful use of outer space.

- Moon convention
- Liability convention
- Registration convention

} to ensure safety of space as well as passanger

3. Space situational Awareness by India to increase safer space flight

Other measures that can be taken :-

1) An international treaty to impose concensu on liability of launching organisation - to ensure safety of passangers

2) Awareness programs and Regorious training to ensure safer space tourism

Thus increasing trend of space tourism needs to be regulated to avert disaster in space

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cell therapy is used to manipulate genetic resources (genes in humans) to cure diseases such as cancer, leukemia, and AIDS.

CAR-T cell therapy :-

1) genetic modification → variation, addition, deletion } of genes

2) introduce the new genes to replace the faulty genes.

3) can be helpful to detect and cure foetus malform,

Advantages of CAR-T cell therapy over CRISPR-Cas9 :-

1) CRISPR-Cas9 requires special "gene scissors" or genetic protein (Cas-9)

to make genetic changes. This is not case with CAR-T

2) CAR-T cell therapy is easier and less invasive to perform than CRISPR-Cas9

3) CAR-T cell therapy having higher success rate than CRISPCR

4) CART-cell therapy can be used against many diseases [cancer = Most effective

Thus CART-cell therapy has the potential to revolutionise the disease treatment

→ Reducing requirement of chemotherapy
→ Reducting in cost
→ Reduction in after effects of chemotherapy
→ no use of Radiation as in chemotherapy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Extremist organisations are those which profess violent ideology different from the rest of society. Rise of new of emerging technologies like

Big data, Artificial intelligence, Metaverse

have increased their potential to disrupt peace in society through terrorism acts.

It demands concerted global efforts because :-

1. It leads to organised nature of crimes coupled with drug trafficking and human trafficking

2. Piecemeal approach not enough due to advanced technologies use by these organisations for
→ Recruitment
→ Spreading propaganda of hate

3. Usage of social media for extremism is

very difficult to regulate alone

4. Technology from private open source sectors like 3D printing (for gun manufacture), Automated vehicles (for strikes) and Metaverse (for pre-emptive strikes) require coordinated approach

5. Usage of Blockchain for financial help increased the anonymity and difficulty in curbing their network

6. The technologies like deepfakes have been used to spread false false news to deter law and order condition

Thus it's not alone the potential of a single state to stop such globally connected extremism eg: ISI and ISIS connection

To requires :-

1) global support between nations
2) Scientific and technological support

Thus need of the hour is to cooperate and coordinate efforts to save global order from extremism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ITBP (Indo-tibetan Border Police) is the Border guiding force along China and Bhutan. It guards border against probable chinese transgression.

Role of ITBP in line of Actual control :-

1) Ramps up border infrastructure deployment of BOLD-QIT under comprehensive Border infrastrum Mangement system (CBIMS)

2) increases vigilance along border with help of community engagement (village defence guards)

3) installation of flood lightings all along border to curb illegal transgression

4) performs various Military drills with other border guarding

forces to keep deterring aggression

5) partners with Border Road organisation (BRO) to upgrade Road infrastructure in the region

6) Engages communities to gather local intelligence about the terrorist areas around border

7) Also cooperates with China / Bhutan in event of clash for peaceful solution

8) pre-emptive strike against any purported border aggression by China

9) Also play role in training of Royal Bhutan Army (a neutral Bhutan is need of India seeing Doklam tensions)

Thus ITBP is an important security agency enhancing India's capacities along Sino - Indian border amidst aggressive China's apprehensions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian irrigation is mostly dependent on MONSOON and ground water which is uneven, untimely and also skewed availability.

land productivity in food grains is lesser per hectare in India (Rice = 1091 kg/hectare
chine = 2025 kg/hectare)

Why shift from land productivity to irrigation water productivity :-

1) land is a limited resource - however productivity can be increased through targetted interventions

2) declining per Hectare ownership/availability of land (SAS survey → 85% of farmers small and marginal having <0.5 hectares)

3) Overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides have hardened and

degraded the soil

4) huge wastage in ground water resource
highest extraction in Punjab, Haryana
and green revolution areas

5) water is a limited source (fresh water
non-renewable) dry areas like
Vidharbha - very low water availability

6) ~~faulty~~ to conserve water it is necessary
to ensure high water efficiency

7) food security guaranteed only when
water security is guaranteed

challanges in making this shift :-

1) Skewed and faulty policies
Minimum support price for Rice/wheat
(80% of ground water - used in Rice/wheat)

2) subsidy regime - lower subsidy to
Agriculture - has led to inefficient water
usage - high extraction

3) fertilizer subsidy has led to imbalanced
usage of fertilizer

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

N:P:K ideal ration = 4:2:1
actual usage = 25:5:1

Increase the agricultural run off

4) chemical treatment of soil increased (pesticides etc) = lesser water percolation

5) Natural causes & Anthropogenic (a) Alien and Invasive weeds (superweeds) taking all water.

(b) Monsoon invariability

6) inefficient and dissatisfactory result of water harvesting programs

7) high GST / high cost of Micro irrigation equipments

Power availability (b) Require high maintenance high training and skill

Thus need of hour is to introduce ONE-WATER Policy and encourage farmers to adopt Micro irrigation. Nabard's Microirrigation fund should be leveraged and Priority sector lending for it should be extended to farmers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green hydrogen is the hydrogen (H_2) fuel generated through Renewable source

green H_2 ⇒ through splitting of water into (H_2) and (O_2) with help of solar power

Role of Green H_2 in unlocking energy security of India :-

1) low carbon carrier fuel = would help reducing carbon intensity of Indian economy (COP-26 goal = (45%) less carbon intensity)

2) inexhaustible - It is a renewable energy and can be generated at sustainable rate

3) Reduce import bills of coal/ Petroleum
Reduce energy import = enhance fiscal space for other energy infrastructure

4) Multiple uses of green hydrogen

fertilizer manufacturing (Urea manufacture) ↙ ↘ Pharmaceutical industry (Active key ingredient)

5) viable for commercial operations

space fuel ↙ ↘ Aviation fuel

6) address increasing energy demand of India (expected to be 800 GW by 2030) from current ~400 GW)

7) help in reducing energy poverty,

8) Also as an indigenous fuel can be exported to gain positive trade balance

National green hydrogen Mission :-

1) Aim = to achieve 100 Metric tonnes of green hydrogen by 2030

2) It addresses the issue of electrolyser technology required in electrolysis of water

3) introduces Participation of private sector to help in Research, development manufacturing, storage and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

transportation

4) private energy companies can set up Bunkers near the green hydrogen production centre

5) the green hydrogen is under the ambit of Renewable energy certificate (RECs)

c) upgradation of storage and transportation infrastructure is given importance

However challenges such as :-

1) High flammability of Hydrogen
2) storage challenges
3) safety concerns - leakage and explosions
4) low energy density = require frequent refuelling (as a low carbon carrier fuel)

Thus a greater Research is required to attain the green energy infrastructure to remove energy poverty and attain Efficient mix of energy sources

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum wage under minimum wages Act is defined as the wage which is required to sustain life i.e affordability of basic needs of living (food, water and shelter)

living wage however means that not only basic minimum needs are satisfied but also certain other needs required to live a quality life are also fulfilled

The transition from minimum wage to living wage has benefits like :-

1) ensure high living standards among the population

2) would ensure more income as

$\boxed{\text{living wage} > \text{minimum wage}}$

3) Reduce incidence of poverty and help in increasing capacity of poor population

4) Bring fruitful change in consumption patter - more healthy individuals

5) increase in demand - would increase manufacturing and spurs in economic growth ⇒ also would generate employment.

6) Bring policy efficiency such as skilling and training programs.

However there are several constraints also :-

1) Methodology to align Minimum wages in proportion to living wages

2) differences across states regarding minimum wages

3) issue of cooperative federalism (labour = State list subject)

4) opposite to Minimum wage which has a set methodology (calorie method, Per capita income method) there is

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

no certain methodology for living wage

5) A higher wage (living wage) may negatively effect some labour intensive industries eg: construction cost escalation in infrastructure project

c) Minimum wages is a statutory requirement guaranteed under various codified labour laws and schemes like MNREGA and laws like Minimum wages Act. However living wage is not statutorily required.

7) Concept of "Relative affluence" i.e what is a living wage ⇒ Basic needs or Middle class needs or much higher needs poses difficulty in setting a benchmark living wage.

Thus It requires region and context specific policies and not ONE-SIZE FITS ALL Approach along with Methodological refinement and activism to effect smooth transition

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Union Budget (Article-112) is the Annual fiscal statement of government. It consist of revenue and expenditures planned for next coming financial year to put India on path of economic growth and human capital development

limitations of Budgetary process in light of public scrutiny :-

1. High cost process - onus on government ministries to frame budget executive and legislators prepare budget
   - Expert guidance not availed generally.
2. Despite presence of multiple channels of communication eg: MyGov app People participation in budgetary process nil

3) ~~Women~~ Gender Budgeting - still stagnated at 4% of total expenditure

- no public accountability to gender related data used in forming policy

4) Grants of various ministries scrutinised by ~~PAC~~ estimates comittee.

- People have no hind sight

eg: MNREGA grants reduced despite being life saviour in Pandemic

5) lack of participation of scientific community and intellegentia to question government about slashing resources for Research and development

6) common man → poor, female, transgender } no knowledge about what is budget and how it affects them.

7) Even Budget at local level i.e Municipality fails to encur citizen participation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons for such declining participation :-

1) lack of knowledge about budget and process

2) public apathy to issues of importance like Reducing poverty
tax compliance and liability

3) technical nature of budgetary passing along with lack of knowledge of Parliamentary procedure among common man.

4) government fails to publicise budget to larger mass of people. only RSTV and LSTV show the parliamentary budget session - have low viewership

5) lack of political will among individual Parliamentarian for publicising as well as illiciting opinion of the constituency.

Thus a greater Political will is required to increase awareness about government's plans and Budgetary policies among people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the world's largest supplier of milk
However it's per capita productivity is lower

Indegenous Thaparkar breed = ~1000 kg/lactation
Hybrid(exotic) Jersey breed = ~2500 kg/lactation

Reason for declining productivity of dairy animals :-

1) small herd size of Indian farmers

2) low quality of fodder and feed available due to → agri expansion (food crops more)
→ alternate industrial usage of fodder (paper making)

3) limited availability of quality breeder Bulls

4) high incidence of disease in Bovine species (Brucellosis in Buffaloes)

5) lack of specialised veterinary care to dairy animals (>85% herd in rural areas) lack of veterinary hospitals

6) poor management practice for farm animals in India (limited extensional / credit facility) to invest in mechanised, specialised Buffalow/ cow centres. (Ranches)

7) low vaccines availability against disease high mortality due to absence of disease surveillance.

8) Alternate sources like camel milk, goat milk, sheep milk less marketed and lesser available.

9) declining preference for Indigenous species which are climate resilient survive even on low food/ fodder and water (genetic purity erosion)

10) climatic changes. Heat strokes / stress causing lower production of milk

11) inefficient storage, processing causing huge wastage.

12) lack of enterprises like AMUL in country to actively market and remunerate farmers acts as disincentive

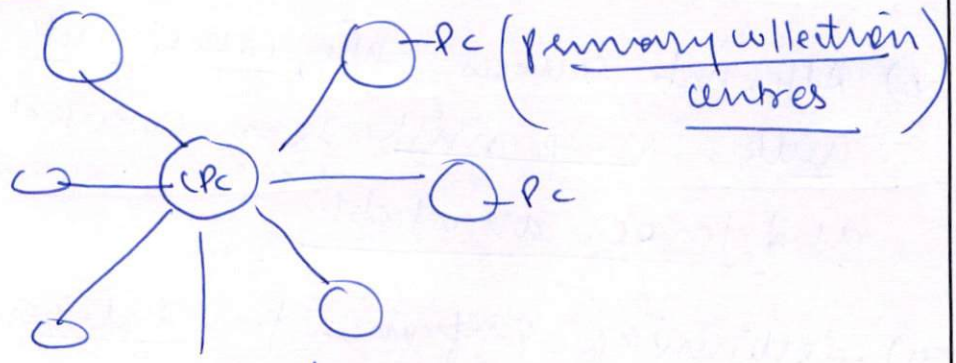
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ways to increase productivity of Milch Animals

1. indigenous vaccine manufacture eg:
   UMPI-PRO for Umpi virus

2. efficient breeding forms connecting breeders to farmers (e-Gopala)

3. Hub and spoke model to actively process store and market milk



central processing centre

mechanised milking

quality fodder

4). Green fodder - Hyv variety of fodder
   eg: Harithara by (ICAR)

5) Programs like national artificial insemination program for preserving genetic purity

6) Mobile veterinary clinic (MVC) for effective disease cure and surveillance

Thus India can come at par with New zealand, Australia in per capital yield of Milk throy such intervention

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per FAO, agriculture in India is responsible for 18% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

Also climate change has caused stress on crop and farm (IMD ⇒ 0.6°C increase in average temperature of earth).

CLIMATE CHANGE AS A FACTOR FOR CROP FAILURE :-

1) Soil degradation - causing minerals requirement from outside

2) Heat stress = effecting standing crops

3) Alien species invasion - destroys crops
eg: serpentine leaf miner

4) Uneven Monsoon and maldistribution of rain causing crop failures

5) occurence of droughts and flash floods in various regions affect crops

c) high instances of natural disasters like cyclone storm surges destroy farmland

eg: Phailin cyclone 2013 Odisha destroyed 60% of crops

7) high temperature make unfit cultivation of crops like cotton.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR AS A CULPRIT :-

1) excessive use of pesticide, fertilizer - causing soil degradation and desertification

2) high MSP on Ric/wheat - leading to excessive underground water utilization

3) livestocks, paddy fields, stubble burning releasing GHGs and Methane causing global warming

4) power subsidy on irrigation - further depletion of ground water as well as emission.

5) Agriculture at slopes causing landslides

Strategy undertaken by National Agriculture disaster management Plan:-

1. Bottom up approach through participation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1) Panchayati Raj and farmers

2) awareness about indigenous climate resilient crop eg: Sahbhagidhan (Paddy in N-E suited to North-east (N-E)

3) Maintainance of farmer reserves - Buffer stock at district level

4) Implementation of micro-irrigation techniques to reduce water stress

5) farmer training about causes and consequences of climate change on Agriculture

6) popularising the use of Organic farming Natural farming and integrated farming to reduce vulnerability

7) limiting agriculture to plains, incentive for de-desilting of irrigation etc.

Thus it requires cooperation of farmer community to prevent agriculture from climate extremes

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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Earthquake is the shaking of earth surface. It occurs due to build up of energy and it's release along a fault line causing tremors over earth surface.

earthquake in India affect 57% of the region.

Why Delhi and other region vulnerable to earthquake in himalaya :-

1) Proximity to himalayan Region
2) Unconsolidated sediments of himalays prone to highest degree of earthquake causing high intensity tremors

Institutional measures in India

① NDMA — central government
SDMA — State government
DDMA — PRI & municipality

(National disaster management Act (NDMA))

② Medium, short and long range priorities under NDMA, DDMA, SDMA

③ Under district disaster management Act construction of shelter / safety centres

④ BMTPC Building material training and promotion cell to align safety features during Infrastructure construction

⑤ Climate Hazard and Vulnerability Index by IMD (meteriological department) for efficiently categorising the areas of vulnerability into zones

⑥ National school safety program to address earthquake vulnerability to schools in high intensity (zone-5) areas

There are however significant gaps yet which are:-

① guidlines under BMTPC not followed

② huge construction in himalayas

Chardham project

Tapovan vishnugad

③ Urban population explosion in valley

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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causing stress on resources and fault lines increases vulnerability.

(4) early warning systems fail to ~~bgive~~ signals and low research in occurence reason behind earthquakes

(5) low Rehabilitation and restoration Policies post disaster

(6) less budgetary resource to disaster management cells in states.

(7) disaster management cells yet not formed in states

8) issues of cooperative federalism (disaster = state subject)

Thus a centre-state partnership along with high budgetary allocation to support research and deployment of life saving technologies is required.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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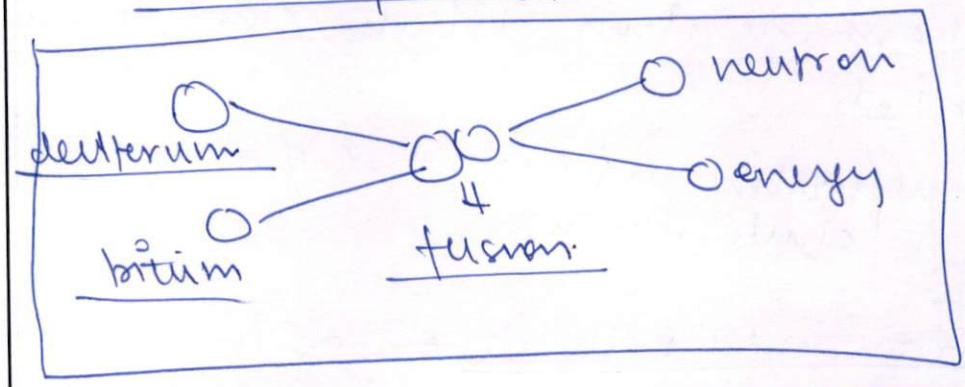
Nuclear fusion is process where two light nuclei combine to form a heavy nuclei which release huge amount of energy



Advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation :-

1. easily available raw material -
deuterium and tritium are isotopes of hydrogen (deuterium = from any form of water, and tritium generated during the reaction)

2. Clean energy = nearly nil carbon-di-oxide emission
(except during construction)

3. Reduce import dependency, greenhouse emission, help in energy reliance and self sufficiency

4. No risk of Proliferation - as not uses any radioactive fuel like uranium or plutonium

5. No danger of Melt away - as there is no chain reaction which can't be controlled.
(if temperature (critical) not reached it shuts down)

6. no environmental pollution — as no radioactive waste hence also does not affects human health

7. huge amount of energy generated
- 4 times of nuclear fission
- million times of fossil fuel

limitations in commercialisation of nuclear fusion :-

(1) Plasma state requirement for initiating reaction => Requires very high

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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energy (temperature)

- temperature required (10) times greater than on core of sun

(2) danger of nuclear fusion based weapons could destroy mankind within a second

(3) so much high temperature condition is not easy to attain at earth

(4) requires immense expertise and skilled manpower

(5) higher operation, construction and maintainance charge : huge capital intensity and higher gestation period.

(6) transportation cost and storage challenges

(7) high technology intensity project (requires superconductive materials, tokamak, to withstand such huge temperatures)

Thus, greater energy and research is required in Nuclear fusion Commercialisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering is act of concealing the illegitimate money into the legal financial system through layering, placement and integration

The recent Money laundering amendment :-

1. gave power to Enforcement Directorate (ED) to arrest officials accused of money laundering

2. made it a non-cognizable offence arrest without warrant

3. ED given bypassing powers to enforce evidence collection, enquiry

4. wider ambit of Money laundering definition by including organised crimes (drugs) in its definition

5. Onus lies on accused to produce himself as "Not guilty"

efficacy of PMLA (Prevention of money laundering Act) in tackling money laundering :-

1. Many corruption cases unearthed (2G, Vyapam, satyam scam etc)

2. confiscation of offenders assets like Vijay Malya, etc

3. tough legislative mechanism to enforce compliance through suo moto conguizance by ED and power to Raid and enquiri

4. Reduction in volume of Black money and counterfeiting of currency operation

However there remains some shortcomings :-

1. Not able to stop new scams amid increasing use of technology
   - Blockchain
   - crypto currency

2. Ambiguity in definition of Money laundering

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. inefficient in penalising and expatriation of fugitive economic offenders like Vijay Mallya, Nirav Modi

4. It has been accused to provide overriding powers to ED ⇒ causing federalism challenge

5. often accused of using powers of (ED) against opposition leaders

6. The onus on accused to prove his acquittal is ill conceived

7. Manpower deficiency and structural loopholes in PMLA act limit its efficacy.

Thus it needs to be aligned with other acts such as Black Money Act, foreign Exchange Management Act to bring out more efficiency in reducing money laundering

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Indian Ocean region (IOR) extends from western Indian coast [tip of Africa) to Eastern Australian coast

It has a centre place in Indo-Pacific policy as well as India's domestic Maritime security.

THREATS PRESENT IN IOR :-

1) illegal migration (from Sri Lanka) and infiltration (from pakistan) poses law and order challenges

2) Is a transit hub between Golden triangle (Thailand, Myanmar) and golden ~~quadrilateral~~ Crescent (Pakistan Afganistan) for drug trade = give rise to Black money and organised crime

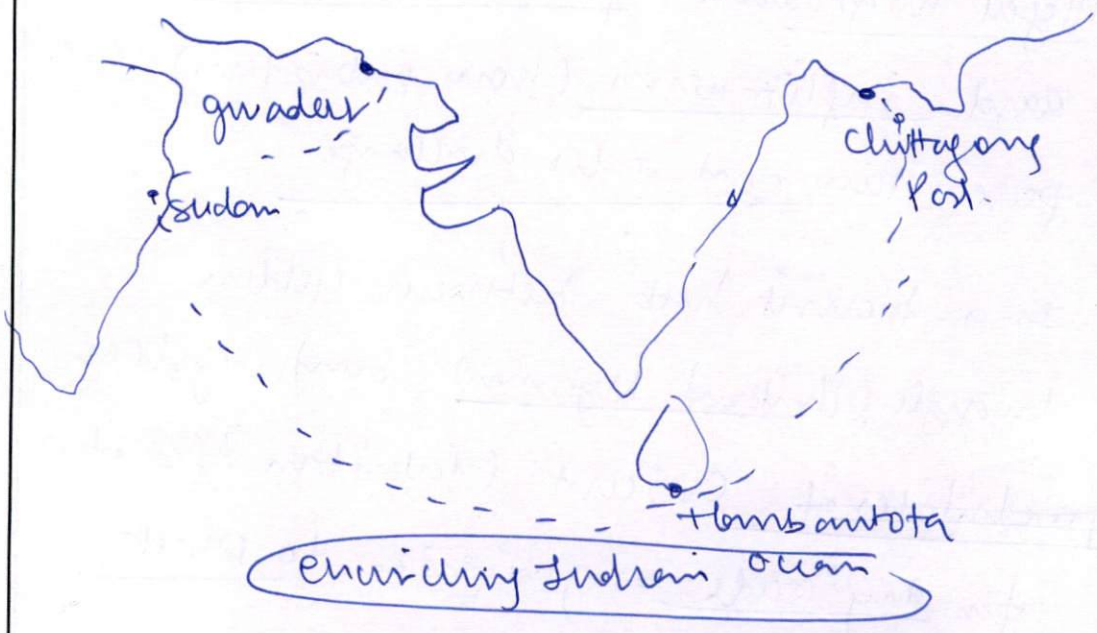
3) Illegal, unreported fishing and marine

Piracy threaten coastal security and trade

4) Human trafficking also done through the routes

5) China's strategy of "Malacca dilemma" blocking of strategic sea lane of communication (SCLOs) = threaten's India's trade interest

6) China's Maritime polar sea route as well as policy of enriching Indian ocean region affects India's interest



7) Aukus = would increase presence of submarines in Indian ocean, would lead crowding and increased Chinese counter hostility in IOR.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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strategy to deal with it are :-

1) convergence of groups like National coastal guards. Marine police of states and Indian Navy for security drills

2) cooperation with neighbours (also are IOR stakeholders) like Bangladesh through forums like BIMSTEC with marine security as central agenda

3) cooperation with guy countries to protect sea lanes of communication like strait of Hormuz, bab Al mandeb

4) forums like ~~small IN~~ Indian ocean naval symposium, Maritime security coordinator, coastal security scheme to be made efficient discussion platform.

5) greater vigil through technology — use of India's capacity (INS vibrant) in IOR.

Thus a greater cooperation is required to effective guard our marine borders

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK